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WJH  
A .

# GUIDE TO THE TOWN,

**Abbey, and Antiquities**

OF

# BURY ST. EDMUND'S,

WITH A LIST

OF THE

NUMEROUS BENEFACTIONS,

AND OTHER

GENERAL AND USEFUL INFORMATION.

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SECOND EDITION.

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**Bury St. Edmund's:**

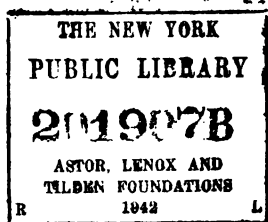
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BURY ST. EDMUND'S:  
PRINTED BY W. T. JACKSON, CROWN-STREET.

## PREFACE.

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THE improved and improving state of the delightful old town of Bury St. Edmund's calls for a concise illustration of its history, antiquities, great religious foundation, and its ancient and modern celebrity. Such a detail required not less for the accommodation of that influx of visitors with which Bury is occasionally honoured, than for the use of the inhabitants, and for the general information of the public, will, it is hoped, be found in the present attempt.

The late Dr. Yates's "History of Bury," a work of much importance to the learned and antiquarian reader, remains, it is to be lamented, in an unfinished state. However, if completed, it must have been regarded as too expensive, and as upon too large a scale for general perusal; and, from necessity, being without any account of recent changes, it is altogether inadequate to the wishes of those who were anxious for a portable guide through the town. This volume will furnish all the

*7 October 1942*

requisite historical and descriptive information; also a list of the numerous benefactions, &c. which have, from time to time, been made to the Corporation, Parishes, Schools, &c. of the town.

For those who may be desirous of possessing a more comprehensive account, especially of the circumjacent Seats and Villages, an enlarged work is published, which embraces, besides considerable amplification in the descriptive parts, engravings of the churches, some ancient historical documents, and much curious matter, drawn from original sources. A brief account of the neighbouring Villages is also added to some portion of this publication.

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A  
GUIDE TO THE TOWN,  
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BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

I doe love these auncient rugnes, we neber tread upon them but we set our foote upon some reberend history; and questionless here in this open court, which now lies naked to the injuries of stormy weather, some men may lye enterred, who loved the Church so well, and gave so largely to't, they thought it should have canopide their bones till Doombesday; but all things have their end, Churches and Citties, which have diseases like to men, must have a like death that we have.



## GENERAL HISTORY.

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BURY ST. EDMUND'S, the metropolis of the Western Division of the County of Suffolk, is 26 miles N. W. from its sister town of Ipswich ; 12 N. from Thetford ; 14 W. from Newmarket ; and 72 N. E. by N. from London. Seated on a gentle acclivity, on the western bank of the river Bourne, or Larke, this ancient, beautiful, and eminently salubrious town has a charmingly inclosed country on the south and south-west ; on the north and north-east, champaign fields extend into the well-cultivated county of Norfolk ; whilst, on the east, the country is partly open and partly inclosed. Formerly, a detraction from its beauty was the deficiency of wooded scenery in the immediate vicinity of the town ; but, within the last fifty years, that *desideratum* has been most agreeably supplied.

From the pleasantness of its situation, the varied extent of its views, and the salubrity of its air, it has been denominated the Montpellier of England. The climate of Montpellier, however, is hot and moist; that of Bury cold and dry; and, whilst the former is regarded as particularly favourable to the relief of pulmonic affections, the latter is more congenial to robust constitutions and established health.

The etymology of Bury has been a fruitful field for discussion amongst antiquaries. It is believed, by some, to be the *Villa Faustini*, or the seat of Faustinus, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus; but, as it is not clear whether such a person as Faustinus ever existed, others contend that the name should have been written *Villa Faustina*, as though it were derived from *Faustus*, thus characterizing the place as the seat of prosperity, or the fortunate, prosperous, pleasant, or happy town. They who favour the latter opinion tell us that it was so regarded by the Saxons, by whom it was called *Beoderic-weord*, or *Beoderici-cortis*, or the villa of Beodericus's court, or farm, words of the same import. To us the following derivation seems more simple and natural. The place was called by the Saxons Beoderic's-worth; that is to say, the seat, mansion, or residence of Beoderic. Accordingly, we find a paper, entitled "Notes concerning Bury St. Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk," found in the Earl of Oxford's library, by Mr. Wanley, commencing thus: "In very ancient times one Boderic was owner of the ground where the abbey and town of Bury St. Edmund's was afterwards built; from which the Beoderic village (then very small) was called Beoderices-worde, i. e. Beodrici Villa: and his

demesne lands were the fields adjacent to the town of Bury, which appertained afterward to the office (as I remember) of the Celerar. Upon the foundation of the monastery by K. Canute, the old name came to be soon out of use, and the place to be called Burgh." The Saxons used the word Burh, or Burg, to express a town, castle, or strong-hold. Burig and Burah were also the Saxon denominations of a town. From these the transitions to Borough and Bury were easy; and it is deserving of notice that, from a comparison of many authorities, Burgh, Borough, Bury, Bure, and Beri appear to be only different modes of spelling the same Saxon term. The monkish writer, Abbo Floriacensis, states that Beodric, the lord of the town, bequeathed it to St. Edmund, the King and Martyr; and thus, in a short time, it acquired its present name.

The beauty and many natural advantages of the situation must have rendered it, at a very early period, desirable as a residence and settlement. Whether Bury were the *Villa Faustini*, or *Faustina*, of the Itinerary, has been much questioned; but that it was a Roman station of some note there can scarcely be a doubt. It is allowed by some writers that when the Saxons established themselves in the eastern parts of Britain, this became one of their royal towns; Abbo Floriacensis expressly calls the town *Villa Regia*, and Bede remarks that the *Villæ Regiæ* of the Saxon times were generally placed on the sites of Roman stations.

The opinion that Bury was a place of note, previously to the establishment of Christianity, was further corroborated by the discovery of some remarkable specimens of ancient sculpture, in the spring of the year 1783, in

breaking up some foundations in the north wall of St. Edmund's Church. These remains, which are still preserved in the abbey garden, consist of four antique heads, cut out of single blocks of free-stone, something larger than the natural proportions. Whether the execution of these heads be Roman or Saxon cannot be ascertained ; but the general idea is, that they were intended as representations of Roman divinities.\*

St. Austin arrived in Britain A. D. 598. It was not, however, until the reign of Sigbercht, the half brother and successor of Eorpwold, who ascended the East Anglian throne about the year 630, that a permanent establishment of Christianity was effected in this part of the island. Sigbercht, during his previous exile in France, had assiduously studied the literature of the age, and become a zealous professor of the Christian faith. Favouring and stimulating the enthusiasm of the times, Sigbercht, after his accession to the crown, founded a

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\* The Editor of "Excursions through the Counties of Suffolk, Essex, and Norfolk," alluding to these specimens of ancient art, and copying from the "Beauties of England and Wales," says—"It is *obvious*, even from the inspection of the representations given in the History of Bury by Mr. Yates, that two of these were designed for the head of St. Edmund, accompanied by the leg of the wolf, his brute protector ; and it is *highly probable* that the other two were rude designs on the same subject, though the latter had not any part of the brute remaining." That these sculptures had any reference to the history of St. Edmund, is by no means *obvious* to us ; nor do we believe the opinion to be correct. Relics so interesting, so sacred, would have been preserved with religious care ; instead of which the heads were found at the very bottom of the foundation, upon the natural soil, with the faces downwards. The marked disrespect of such a situation is a strong presumptive proof that they were considered as remains of Pagan superstition.

monastery and built a church in the town of Beoderic's-worth, which he dedicated to the honour of the Holy Virgin St. Mary; and, after reigning about seven years, he took the tonsure, and became a monk upon his own foundation.

The history of the immediately succeeding reigns, and also that of the life and actions of St. Edmund, whose death forms a memorable epoch in the annals of this town, are so involved in legendary fable, that a very little can be stated with certainty respecting them. The former we shall pass over in silence; on the latter, we trust that we may be pardoned for being somewhat diffuse.

According to Galfridus de Fontibus, in his *De Pueritia Sancti Edmundi*, supposed to have been written about the year 1150, Edmund was the son of Alkmund, a Saxon King, by his Queen Siware. He was born at Noremburgh, the capital of his father's dominions, in the year 841. His birth was the fulfilment of a prediction. Alkmund, who was distinguished by valour, wisdom, and piety, went upon a pilgrimage to Rome, and, whilst performing his devotions, a brilliant sun was observed to display its glories on his breast. A prophetess interpreted this to be a happy omen, and promised Alkmund a son, whose fame should extend over the whole world. Edmund, the promised wonder, was born the same year. Some time afterwards, Offa, a relation of Alkmund's, who was then King of East Anglia, having no child to inherit his dignities, resolved upon a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and there, by devotional exercises, to supplicate the blessings of an heir. In his way to the Holy Land, he visited Alkmund, who entertained him with the warmth of affection and the splendour of royalty. Delighted with



the pleasing manners and estimable qualities of the youthful Edmund, he, on his departure, presented him with a valuable ring. "Accept," said he, "my dear Edmund, this pledge of my regard, and memorial of an unalterable attachment, the result of your assiduous attentions. With pleasure I acknowledge your kindness, and, by the providence of God, it shall not want a proper reward." Offa proceeded on his journey, arrived at Jerusalem, and performed his religious exercises, the object of his pilgrimage. On his return he was taken ill; and, apprehending his dissolution to be near, he convoked his council to deliberate on the regal succession. "My relation, the King of Saxony's son," said he, addressing himself to the assembly, "is not unknown to you: that accomplished and elegant prince I earnestly recommend as my successor, and your future sovereign." Thus saying, he presented to them his royal signet, to be delivered to Edmund as a token of his appointment. The funeral solemnities of Offa having been celebrated, his nobles hastened to Saxony to deliver the royal mandate, and to solicit Edmund to accept the vacant crown. On their arrival, Alkmund convened his bishops and nobles, to whom he declared the purpose of the embassy. In concurrence with the unanimous recommendation of the council, it was determined that Edmund should avail himself of the offer. Alkmund accordingly appointed a nobleman of distinguished wisdom and integrity to be his guardian and counsellor; selecting also twenty of his own knights, and the same number of Offa's East Anglian nobles, to see the will of the deceased carried into effect. Every necessary arrangement having been made, Edmund, amidst the tears and blessings of his royal parents, took

leave, and sailed for East Anglia. As soon as he reached the shores of his new dominions, he is said to have knelt on the beach, in grateful praise to heaven for past mercies, and devout prayer for future protection; and, as though prodigies were to be ever his attendants, we are told that five, or, as some say, twelve, springs of sweet water immediately flowed from the dry and sandy soil, whence the royal stranger offered up his devotions. Upon the same spot, in grateful remembrance of the omen, he afterwards built the town named Hunstanton.

Edmund does not appear to have assumed the regal dignity immediately on his arrival; as he spent the following year in studious retirement, in the ancient city of Attleborough, in Norfolk. Instead of examining the laws of the state which he was about to govern, and making himself acquainted with the customs, manners, and interests of the people, whose happiness was shortly to be entrusted to his care, the perverted and perverting genius of the age induced him to employ the twelve months of his seclusion in committing to memory the Psalter. The book which he was supposed to have used upon the occasion was said afterwards to have been preserved in Bury Abbey, with religious veneration; and a very curious ancient psalter, still to be seen in the library of St. James's Church, is thought by some antiquaries to be that very book. It seems not at all improbable, that the young and ductile mind of Edmund at that time received the improper bias, which afterwards unfitted him for the government of a state in times of war and peril. During his retirement, a faction appears to have disputed his right of succession. An assembly of the people was therefore convoked, in which the question of

appointing a sovereign was solemnly discussed. Humbert, the venerable bishop, by his eloquence, by producing the royal signet, and by calling forth as witnesses the twenty East Anglian knights, succeeded in convincing the assembly of the justice, propriety, and necessity of confirming Offa's appointment; and, in consequence, the nobles, attended by a concourse of joyful people, immediately conducted the young prince into Suffolk, and invested him with the insignia of sovereignty. The place of his coronation seems not to have been precisely ascertained; but the weight of evidence is in favour of Bury. Of the time there is no doubt. "The most glorious King Edmund began his reign the 25th Dec., A. D. 855, and was crowned and anointed King of East Anglia, by Humbert, Bishop of Hulm, on the following Christmas day, A. D. 856, having then completed the fifteenth year of his age."

During the reign of this prince, who, notwithstanding the unbounded praises which have been heaped upon his memory by the monks, appears to have partaken more of the peaceful nature of a philosopher, than of the warlike character of a hero, the greater part of Britain bled beneath the merciless sword of the Danes. Chance, and a roving spirit, seem first to have led these savages to our shores. A wandering Danish pirate reached the Maese in the early part of the sixth century; but his enterprise was single and unsuccessful, and it was not until the year 787 that the Anglo-Saxons were molested by any of that nation. A small body of Danes then landed in the kingdom of Wessex; and when the magistrate of the place questioned them concerning their enterprise, and summoned them to appear before the King (Brithric) and

explain their intentions, they killed him, and fled to their ships. In 793, they made a descent on Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, plundering the monastery, and killing or carrying away the monks. They repeated their visit there in the following year, when one of their leaders perished. From that time till the reign of Egbert, they are not mentioned. Increasing in power, and extending the range of their hostilities, they, in 838, ravaged East Anglia, Kent, and Lindesey, in Lincolnshire. In 851, for the first time, they ventured to winter in the Isle of Thanet, and from that period they seem to have formed the design of fixing themselves in the country. Soon afterwards, the celebrated leader, Ragnar Lodbrog, makes his appearance in history. The generally received story relating to this commander and his two sons, Ingvar and Hubba, the successful invaders of East Anglia, as handed down to us by the monkish writers, is in substance as follows :

Lodbrog, Lothbroc, or Lothbrocus, King of Denmark, endeavoured to stimulate the ambition of his sons, by reciting to them reports of the great success and fame of Edmund, the East Anglian King. His recital had the desired effect. The young men determined, by an attack upon Edmund's dominions, to establish their own fame upon the ruins of his. A favourable opportunity soon presented itself. Lodbrog, whilst hawking on the shore, observed his favourite hawk fall into the sea. He got into a boat to rescue his bird, was driven from his own coast, and cast on shore in Norfolk. The inhabitants of the country presented him, with his hawk, to King Edmund, who kindly and liberally entertained him; requested him to make some stay at his court, and ap-

pointed his own falconer, Bern or Berrick, as an attendant on the Danish monarch. Lodbrog's skill and success in his favourite diversion of hawking excited the admiration of Edmund, and filled Bern with jealousy and envy. Impelled by those malignant passions, he seized an opportunity, whilst he and the royal visitor were in the woods, of murdering him and concealing his body. Lodbrog's absence from the court of Edmund for three days occasioned much alarm. His favourite greyhound was observed to come home for food; but after much fawning, and taking remarkable notice of the King and his nobles, he retired. On the fourth day he was followed, and by that wonderful instinct which distinguishes the canine species, he conducted his followers to the remains of his murdered master. Edmund instituted an examination, and the dog, by the ferocity which he displayed towards Bern, pointed him out as the murderer. Guilt having thus fixed itself upon him, Edmund ordered him to be committed to the waves, alone, and in the same open boat, without mast, sail, or oar, which had brought Lodbrog to the East Anglian coast. Driven by the wind to the shores of Denmark, the Danes recognized the boat, and earnestly inquired for their Sovereign. Bern informed them that Lodbrog, having been cast on shore in East Anglia, had been put to death by order of King Edmund. Such a statement was calculated to call forth the spirit of revenge. Inguar and Hubba determined on immediate retribution; and with an army of 20,000 men, conducted by Bern, and attended by Ralfdene, Osketel, Bagsed, Hosten, Eowils, Hamund, and Guthrum, they set sail for East Anglia. On their arrival they over-ran the country, slaughtered, without distinction of age or

sex, its peaceful inhabitants; inflicted a cruel death of torture on their King, and destroyed for ever the East Anglian state. Such is the tale, which, for nearly a thousand years, has amused and interested our ancestors; but, shrinking from the Ithuriel spear of truth, it proves to be little more than a pleasing fiction. Mr. Turner, by an elaborate chronological research, has incontestibly established the fact, that Lodbrog met his fate in Northumbria, and not in East Anglia. Taking the Quida, or death song of Ragnar Lodborg, for his *data*, and collating it with various other authorities, Mr. Turner makes it appear that Lodbrog, who was a distinguished warrior of his age, was shipwrecked on the Northumbrian coast, some time between the years 862 and 867. "Though thrown on the coast of enemies, without means of return, he moved forward as soon as he got on the shore, to plunder and ravage, as if disdaining to recollect that his small band would soon be confronted by a nation's array. Ella at that time commanded in the throne of Deira, and, with the force of his kingdom, marched up to the fearless Vikingr; \* a fierce, though unequal conflict, ensued. It was a Danish maxim, never to refuse the combat, even with the most superior foe. Ragnar, clothed in the garments which he had received from his beloved Aslauga at their parting, four times pierced the ranks of Ella; his friends fell one by one around him, and he at last was taken prisoner alive. But Ella knew not the rights of the unfortunate, nor the duties of a conqueror. He obeyed the impulse of barbarian resentment, and doomed his illustrious prisoner to perish with

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\* One of the names by which the Sea Kings, or piratical chieftains of the north, were distinguished.

lingering pain in a dungeon, stung by venomous snakes. Ragnar contemplated his fate without a groan of sorrow; his undaunted soul breathed its last energies in prospects of revenge, and cheered the agonizing hour by the hopes of his superstition. If the Quida has preserved the true expression of his feelings, the moment of his death was signalized by a laugh of defiance."\* Here, then, was a genuine theme for vengeance. The sons of Lodbrog projected and performed a dreadful retaliation. Inguar, distinguished by his commanding genius; and Hubba, by invincible fortitude, were chiefs well adapted for such an expedition. They immediately assembled an immense army, the respective divisions of which were commanded by eight kings, and twenty jarls, the children, relations, and former associates of Lodbrog. This force left the shores of the Baltic; and by accident or design, more probably the latter, it disembarked in East Anglia, apparently in the autumn of 866, when Edmund had reigned nearly ten years.

The Danish force now arrived was far greater than any that had reached the country before. It was therefore suffered to remain unmolested; and the enemy passed a peaceful winter in their camp, collecting provisions, receiving reinforcements, uniting their friends, and forming arrangements for future concert. Presuming on the passive character of Edmund, they demanded a supply of horses from him, to render decisive the plan of conquest which they had formed. With the most reprehensible folly, he complied with the demand, and mounted the greater part of their army. It is possible, also, that

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\* TURNER'S *Anglo Saxons*, vol. ii. (8vo. edition,) p. 117.

jealousy may have had its share in this impolitic act; for, at this time, there seems to have been no alliance, no bond of union, amongst the different states of the island, but each was ready to rise in arms against its neighbour, and mutual distrust universally prevailed. These circumstances could not escape the penetrating observations of the Danes: scarcely, therefore, is it to be wondered at, that, in so fine and fertile a country, a climate so much milder than their own, they should meditate schemes of future conquest and settlement. For the present, however, retributive justice seemed to demand a combination of all their energies. In the spring of 867, the Danes broke up their camp, and marched northward. The city of York was the first object of their attack. It surrendered on the 1st of March. Spreading devastation throughout the country, they extended their divisions as far as the Tyne, but without passing that river. They returned to York; near which, on the 12th of April, they were suddenly and unexpectedly attacked by the combined forces of Ella and Osbert. They fled into the city, and were pursued by the English, with the eagerness of anticipated victory. The advantage was not long on the side of the Northumbrians, who, regardless of order, had intermixed themselves with the enemy in every direction. More cool and collected—more accustomed to irregular warfare—the Danes turned upon them, and committed dreadful slaughter. The guilty Ella, with Osbert, and most of the army, perished. “The sons of Ragnar inflicted a cruel and inhuman retaliation on Ella for their father’s sufferings. They cut the figure of an eagle on his back, divided his ribs to tear out his lungs, and agonized his lacerated flesh by the addition of the saline



stimulant." The great work of vengeance thus accomplished, the Danes began to establish themselves in different parts of the conquered territory. Their power continuing to increase, they, in 870, added nearly all the eastern part of the island to their northern conquests. It was then that the unfortunate Edmund and the country of East Anglia were subjected to their ravages. Having overrun Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, Inguar, separated from Hubba, marched towards Thetford, where Edmund then held his court. Edmund, apparently not expecting to be attacked, had made no preparations for resistance; but, on the approach of Inguar, he hastily collected his forces, and marched from Thetford, to oppose his progress. The hostile armies met near that city. A fierce and bloody battle ensued, and lasted an entire day. Night came; but, desperate as the contest had been, the victory was undecided.\* Edmund, actuated by that false principle of humanity, which, shrinking from a temporary sacrifice of human life, avoids the present, only to encounter a future evil of more appalling and disastrous magnitude, is said to have fled in the night to Framlingham Castle. The Danes pursued him thither, besieged the castle, and took it. Edmund escaped, and fled into a wood near Hoxne, then called Heglisdon, or Eglesdene—the hill of Eagles. He had only deferred his fate. Shortly after the battle, Inguar had been joined by his brother Hubba, with 10,000 fresh troops. He followed Edmund; and when he drew near the place of his retreat, he despatched a

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\* Blomefield, in his History of Norfolk, supposes that the *tumuli* which appear near Rushforth, Euston, Barnham, and Thetford mark the spot where this great battle was fought.

messenger with proposals to the unfortunate king. The Danish envoy, having demanded a division of his treasures and kingdom as the purchase of his life, retired to await an answer. Edmund held a consultation with his secretary, Bishop Humbert, who, anxious to preserve the life of his sovereign, earnestly recommended an immediate compliance with the imperious demand of the enemy. The king remained long silent; but, recalling that fortitude by which he had been deserted, he declared that he should die with pleasure, if his death would restore his beloved country to its former state of peace and happiness. The bishop urged that the country was already covered with slain, and without means of defence; and, therefore, that it would be wise in the king to avoid, by submission, the threatened punishment. Edmund, however, persevered. He had no fear of death; he had devoted his life to Christ, and he would not then begin to serve two masters. "I desire not," said he, "to survive my dear subjects: deprived of those I valued, shall I by flying tarnish that honour which has never been disgraced? Have I never borne the shame of abandoning my fellow soldiers, because I felt it noble rather to die for my country, and shall I now be a voluntary recreant, when the loss of those I loved makes even the light of heaven tedious to me?" Incensed by the rejection of their proposal, the Danish chiefs marched directly to Hoxne, where Edmund surrendered to their superior force, without further contest. Still refusing to comply with the conqueror's terms, he was bound with close fetters and severely scourged. He was then lashed to a tree and his naked flesh lacerated with whips; or, according to Lydgate, beaten with short bats. The cruel

chiefs next wantonly fixed him as "a mark to exercise the skill of their archers, and his body was covered with arrows, like a porcupine with quills. Inguar, still finding his mind invincible, ordered his head to be struck off. 'And thus he died Kyng, Martyr, and Virgyne,' on the 20th Nov. A. D. 870, in the 15th year of his reign, and the 29th of his age."\*

On the death of this unfortunate prince, the Danes, we are told, in insult to his remains, cast his severed head and body into the thickest part of the woods of Eglesdene. On the departure of the enemy, the East Anglians, prompted by affection for their late sovereign, assembled in considerable number to pay his corpse the last solemn duties. After a sorrowful search, the body was discovered, conveyed to Hoxne, and there interred; but the head could not be found. Dividing themselves, therefore, into small parties, the mourners searched every quarter of the wood. Terrified by its thickness and obscurity, some of them cried out to their companions, "Where are you?" A voice answered, "Here, here, here!" Hastening to the place from whence the sound

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\* There is a tradition that Edmund, in his flight to Eglesdene, now Hoxne, was discovered by the brilliant appearance of his golden spurs, beneath the arch of an old bridge, by a newly-married couple, returning home by moonlight, who betrayed him to the Danes. In the midst of his sufferings, he poured forth a dreadful curse upon every couple who should afterwards pass over that bridge, in their way to or from the altar of Hymen; and his last words have been most religiously attended to—a remarkable instance of the length of time, through which tradition is transmitted to distant posterity. Such is the effect of this curse, that, rather than pass the bridge, the newly-married couples, amongst the lower order, will proceed home by a more winding and tedious journey.

proceeded, they found the long-sought head in a thicket of thorns, guarded by a wolf—"an unkouth thyng," says Lydgate, "and strange ageyn nature." The people, almost overpowered with joy, took the holy head, which its guardian quietly surrendered to them, and carried it to the body. The friendly wolf joined in the procession; and after seeing the precious treasure, which he had with so much care protected, deposited with the body whence it had been severed, with doleful mourning, and without shewing any fierceness, he returned into the woods. This was about forty days after the martyrdom of the saint.

The remains of King Edmund appear to have been buried in the earth, in an obscure wooden chapel\* at Hoxne, where, it is said, some traditionary vestiges of his history are still to be found. There they were suffered to lie neglected for thirty-three years, till the dormant attention of the people was aroused by certain miracles reported to have been performed by the deceased king and martyr. Then, "as a more suitable depository for the honoured corpse, 'a large church was constructed with wood in the town of Betrichesworth;' and Abbo says, when they expected, from the length of time, to find the body putrid, to their astonishment it appeared safe and as in health, with the head united to it, only the

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\* This chapel, says Blomefield, was, in process of time, converted into a cell or priory, inhabited by seven or eight monks, governed by a prior, nominated and removable by the Prior of Norwich, and called the Cell and Chapel of the blessed St. Edmund, King and Martyr.—A. D. 1226, Thomas de Blumville, Bishop of Norwich, confirmed all revenues to God and the Chapel of St. Edmund at Hoxne. At the dissolution, this Cell had revenues worth about £40 *per annum*.

mark of a red thread appearing round the neck.”\* About the year 903, the remains of Edmund were removed from thence to Bedericksworth, or Bury. The circumstances of the sacred body having been found perfect and uncorrupted, with the head re-united to it, was long a favourite miracle with the monastic writers. A female devotee, named Oswyna, stood forward as a witness of the incorruption, averring that she had long secluded herself, and lived near the town; and that for several preceding years she had annually cut the hair and pared the nails of the saint, preserving the sacred relics with religious care. “A certain nobleman, named Leofstanus, presuming to doubt concerning the incorruption of the martyr’s body, arrogantly ordered the tomb to be opened, that he might have ocular demonstration of this remarkable fact: his request was complied with, and ‘he saw the body of the saint uncorrupted; but being immediately seized by a demon, he miserably expired.’ This story, no doubt, repressed that curiosity which might otherwise have explored too minutely the clerical arcana. An ecclesiastic, however, was permitted, without incurring this awful fate, to have the satisfaction of seeing for himself, and for others also; the veracity of Bishop Theodored is adduced as a most unequivocal testimony to authenticate the fact. ‘Having performed a devotional fast for three days, he opened the coffin, and found the body perfect; washed it, arrayed it in new vestments, and again replaced it in its narrow dwelling.’”†

Some ecclesiastics having devoted themselves to the

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\* YATES’S *Bury*.

† *Ib.*

monastic life, under the protection of the royal saint and martyr, they were incorporated into a college of priests about the year 925. From this period may be dated the advancement and increasing consequence of the town of Bury. King Athelstan, besides other donations, presented to the church of St. Edmund a copy of the Evangelists, which was regarded as a gift of such value in those days, that he offered it upon the altar "for the benefit of his soul." Edmund, son of Edmund the elder, conferred upon the monks a jurisdiction over the whole town, and one mile round it. This, with other privileges, he confirmed by a royal grant or charter in the year 945, an example which was liberally imitated by succeeding sovereigns, and other persons of distinction; and thus many considerable manors in the neighbourhood were soon added to the possessions of the monastery. About the middle of the tenth century, commenced the disputes between the secular clergy and monks, or regulars, which will be noticed more explicitly in a subsequent part of this volume relating to the abbey. The result was, that the monks dispossessed the established clergy of their most valuable establishments, gained over the bishop of the diocese, and in the year 990 procured the appointment of Ailwin, one of their number, to be the guardian of the body of the saint.

Sweyn, King of Denmark, who had committed numerous ravages on the island, is recorded, though somewhat indistinctly, to have burnt and plundered Bury in the year 1010. Having obtained undisputed possession of this part of the country, he, four years afterwards, levied a general and heavy contribution on his new subjects. It is probable that the alleged devastation of Bury did

not take place till this period; for we are told, that being then famous for its church and houses, Sweyn demanded a large sum for their preservation; and because the monks and the people refused to comply with his demand, he in his fury set fire to and consumed the whole of the buildings. The death of Sweyn, which took place at Gainsborough in the succeeding year, is involved in obscurity, and the monks have thought proper to regard it as miraculous. "The monks," observes Mr. Yates, who compiled the history of this house, [Bury], "are willing to persuade us that Ailwin was admonished in a dream by St. Edmund, to supplicate the conqueror for a melioration of the public calamities, and to warn him that the inhabitants of these parts were St. Edmund's people, and that he would punish a continuance of their oppression by an infliction of divine vengeance. Lydgate says, 'the people with prayers and tears entreat St. Edmund to defend his franchise, and Ayllewyn receives orders from St. Edmund to go to Sweyn.' This remonstrance produced no relief; and the death of Sweyn happening soon after, it was reported that St. Edmund had punished the tyrant's neglect of his admonitions; that on the evening of the purification of the Blessed Mary, as Sweyn was surrounded by his nobles and companions, he suddenly exclaimed, 'I am struck by St. Edmund!' though no one saw the hand that inflicted the wound. He languished till the morning, and then expired in miserable torments." This account of Sweyn's death was probably, as Batteley contends, a mere monkish invention. However, it proved highly advantageous to the abbey, as the people voluntarily imposed upon themselves a tax of fourpence for every carucate of land in the

diocese, which they offered to the honour of the saint and martyr as an acknowledgment of their gratitude and devotion.

Canute, the son and successor of Sweyn, is said to have been so terrified by the vengeance of Edmund, who, not satisfied with the forfeit of his father's life, appeared to him in a vision, that he was induced to take the monastery under his special protection. To pacify the angry saint, he rebuilt his church, and raised the town to a height of splendour and consequence before unknown. Under the sanction of this prince, Ailwin, who was consecrated Bishop of Hulm in 1020, ejected the secular clergy from the establishment, and supplied their places with twelve Benedictine monks. At the same time he exempted the monastery, and all within its demesne, from episcopal authority, which was to be exercised by the abbot only, to fix the boundary of whose jurisdiction four crosses were erected. It was about the year 1021 that Ailwin laid the foundation of the new church, the expenses of which were defrayed by the voluntary tax above mentioned, and by the contributions of the piously disposed. Canute confirmed, by royal charter, all former grants and privileges to the abbot and convent, and conferred several new ones, of which the most important was the right of reserving for their own use that proportion of the tax called Dane-geld, levied upon the inhabitants of the town. These gifts were settled upon the abbey, with a fearful curse on such as should molest the monks in their possessions; and the charter, signed by the King, Queen, and Archbishops, was attested by thirty-two nobles, prelates, and abbots. The church was consecrated on St. Luke's day, A. D. 1032, by



Agelnothus, Archbishop of Canterbury, in honour of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and St. Edmund. The body of the royal martyr was deposited in a splendid shrine, enriched with jewels and other costly ornaments; and Canute himself, assisting at the devout ceremony, offered his crown at the tomb of the saint. As in the old church, burnt by Sweyn, several of the East Anglian kings, amongst whom were Sigbercht, Anna, and his son Firminus, with many other great men, were interred, so numbers of the highest rank and quality chose to be buried in the new structure.

Amongst the succeeding monarchs who augmented the fame, the importance, and the wealth of the abbey of Bury, Edward the Confessor makes a conspicuous figure in its history. Amongst other privileges, he granted to Abbot Baldwyn the liberty of coinage; this was confirmed by William the Conqueror: King Stephen, in 1151, gave authority for the establishment of two additional mints in Bury; according to Stow, there was one in the town in King John's time; Edwards I. and II. also had mints at Bury; and some of their pennies, coined there, are still to be found in the cabinets of antiquaries.

Edward the Confessor frequently honoured the town of Bury with his presence; and so great was his veneration for the royal saint and martyr, that he accustomed himself to perform the last mile of his journey on foot, as a common pilgrim; giving, on his approach to the holy place, that testimony of his humility and devotion.

In the year 1132, Henry the First, on his return to England, after his interview at Chartres with Pope Innocent III. was overtaken by a violent tempest. As soon as he had landed, he repaired to Bury to perform

his devotions at the shrine of St. Edmund. Soon after the treaty which had been concluded by King Stephen with Henry, the son of Maud, by which the latter was acknowledged successor to the throne, Stephen's son, Eustace, came to Bury, and demanded of the abbot and monastery considerable supplies of money, stores, &c. On the refusal of the abbot, the prince ordered the granaries of the abbey to be plundered, and many of the farms belonging to it to be ravaged and burned. In the midst of these proceedings, he was seized by a fever, and he expired in the town on the festival of St. Lawrence, 1153, in the eighteenth year of his age.

During the contest in which Henry the Second was engaged with his son, to whom he had assigned one moiety of his kingdom, a considerable army was assembled at Bury to support the cause of the sovereign; and at Fornham St. Genovieve,\* on the 27th of October, 1173, a bloody engagement took place, and terminated in the total defeat of the rebels. In this engagement the sacred standard of St. Edmund was borne before the royal army, which afterwards made Bury its head-quarters.

It was in the reign of Henry the Second (1179) that the Jews, who had come into England with William the Conqueror, and who were very numerous in this part of

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\* Now the property of the Duke of Norfolk; in 1826, an old ash tree was felled, the roots of which made a considerable excavation when it fell, and thereby exposed a large quantity of human skeletons lying in a circle, with the heads inwards, and piled tier upon tier. There is little doubt, from the careful and regular way in which they were laid, that they were the remains of the victorious party, and that the tree was planted to mark the place of their interment.

the country, are recorded to have crucified a boy of the name of Robert, in this town, in derision of Christ's crucifixion.\* They had a synagogue here, which is yet standing, and is justly regarded as one of the most interesting antiquities of the place. It has been used for many years as the common Bridewell. For the offence just mentioned, and others of a similar nature alleged to have been committed in different parts of the kingdom, the Jews were banished. It is probable, however, that in some parts they found means to make their peace, as about ten years afterwards they had again become so odious to the nation, that the people arose,

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\* The enmity of the English people against the Jews was notorious; and amongst many other imputations against them, that of crucifying Christian children is the best known. Against this, and other alleged violations of the laws of the land, the King was not very ready to interfere to protect them, because, on conviction, the property of the Jews was forfeited to him. The most notable instance of this asserted crime was the crucifixion of Hugh, a child, at Lincoln. According to Matthew Paris, the child was fattened for ten days with white bread and milk, in a secret chamber, and almost all the Jews in England were invited to the crucifixion: the body was then buried, but the earth, in abhorrence of the fact, would not retain it in her bowels, but cast it up again; it was at last thrown into a well, and there found by the child's mother, and at her prosecution, several Jews were hanged, whose goods were of course sold *ad opus regis*. Respecting the truth of a statement, attributing to men the commission of so monstrous a crime—a crime, at the very idea of which humanity must revolt—it is now impossible to speak; but the King's commission for the trial of the fact is extant, as well as his warrant to the Sheriffs of London to sell the houses of the Jews who had been convicted, (or at least hanged for it,) and to inquire what had become of the rest of their chattels.

almost with one accord, to destroy them. Many of those who inhabited Bury were surprised and put to death; and such as escaped, by the assistance of the Abbot Sampson, were expelled from the town and never permitted to return.

Previously to his departure for the Holy Land, Richard the First paid a devotional visit to the abbey and shrine of St. Edmund; and on his return he offered up the rich standard of Isaac, King of Cyprus, at the shrine.

Equally with Runnemede, Bury is entitled to claim the honour of that celebrated charter by which the rights and liberties of England are secured. The foundation of Magna Charta is known to have been a charter of Henry the First, which had fallen into oblivion as early as the time of King John. A copy of it having fallen into the hands of Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, was by him communicated to the principal nobles of the kingdom, a meeting of whom was convened at Bury to deliberate on the subject. On this occasion, each of the persons present went to the high altar of the church of St. Edmund, in which the assembly was held, and there swore that if the king should refuse to abolish the arbitrary Norman laws and to restore those enacted by Edward the Confessor, they would make war upon him until he should comply. At first the king refused; but impelled by necessity, he, on his return from Poitou in the year 1214, met his barons at Bury, and with the utmost solemnity confirmed this celebrated instrument, binding himself by a public oath to regulate his administration by the grand principles on which it was founded.

Henry the Third, in whose reign may be traced the first outline of the House of Commons, paid several visits

to Bury. In the year 1272 he held a parliament there; after which, agreeably to the advice of that body, he proceeded to Norwich to punish the authors of a violent insurrection which had broken out against the prior and monks of that city. Having accomplished the object of his journey, he returned to Bury on his way to London that he might offer his devotions at the shrine of St. Edmund. At Bury, however, he was seized with the disorder which, in the month of November following, carried him to his grave.

Edward the First, in the year 1296, held a Parliament at Bury, for the purpose of demanding an aid of the clergy and people. The principal citizens and burgesses granted him an eighth, and the lower classes a twelfth of their goods; but the clergy, sanctioned by a decree of the pope, refused to contribute to the wants of the crown. As they persisted in their refusal, the king thought proper to seize the whole revenues of the church; in consequence of which the borough of Bury, the goods of the abbot and monastery, and all their manors, were confiscated. After a lapse, however, of more than two years, the clergy, who had been subjected to dreadful sufferings, redeemed their property with a subsidy of their goods and rents, the amount of which is variously stated at a fifteenth, a tenth, and a fifth.

In the reign of Edward the Second, his queen, Isabella, dissatisfied with the conduct of the Spencers, who at that time controlled the councils of the king, procured the assistance of the prince of Hainault, and landed with a force of 2700 men at Orwell-haven, in Suffolk. Thence she marched to Bury, where she remained some time to refresh her troops and collect her

adherents. In the sequel the king was deposed, and the prince his son placed upon the throne.

Edward the Third and Richard the Second respectively offered their vows at the shrine of the saint and martyr.

In the year 1381, soon after the Kentish insurrection, headed by Wat Tyler, the people of Suffolk and Norfolk rose in great numbers, and under the conduct of Jack Straw committed the most alarming depredations. Proceeding in a body of not less than 50,000 men to Cavendish, they plundered and burned the house of Sir John de Cavendish, the Lord Chief Justice, whom they seized and carried to Bury, where they struck off his head and placed it on the pillory. The abbey was their next object of attack. Sir John Cambridge, the abbot, fled, but was overtaken and executed near Mildenhall. His head, and Sir John Lakenhythe's, the keeper of the barony, were afterwards placed on the pillory near that of the Lord Chief Justice. The mob then plundered the abbey of an immense quantity of jewels, defaced the conventual buildings, and compelled the monks to grant new privileges to the townsmen. Henry Spencer, however, the martial Bishop of Norwich, soon afterwards met them at Barton Mills, when, with a very inferior force, he dispersed them and drove them to their homes.

It does not appear that either Henry the Fourth or Henry the Fifth visited Bury; but Henry the Sixth celebrated Christmas there, in the year 1433, and remained in the abbey till the St. George's day following. In 1446, a parliament was convened at Bury, under the influence of the queen, and of Cardinal de Beaufort, the inveterate enemy of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, the king's uncle, whose deserved popularity as regent of

England had rendered him obnoxious to those whose motives and conduct were less pure. It is believed that the real object for assembling this parliament, at which the king presided in person, was to afford an opportunity for the destruction of the duke. On the second day of the sessions he was arrested, under the alleged suspicion of having committed sundry crimes and misdemeanours: all his servants were removed, and his retinue were sent to different prisons. Preparations were made for bringing him to a public trial; but it is considered that his enemies, dreading the triumph of his innocence and virtue, had recourse to a more certain method of despatching him than by the doubtful result of an impeachment. On the morning after his apprehension, "the good duke," as he was emphatically called, was found lifeless in his bed. Apoplexy was declared to have been the cause of his death; but by the people at large, that event was ascribed to violence. It is related by Pitts that he was smothered by bolsters; and according to tradition, his murder was perpetrated in an apartment of St. Saviour's hospital,\* which was then an appendage to the abbey, by William de la Pole, Marquis of Suffolk. His death, however it happened, occurred on the 23d or 24th of February. The duke's body was conveyed to St. Alban's abbey, in Hertfordshire, and there interred.†

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\* Situate out of Northgate-street, of which the only remaining part is the entrance, and this small relic being merely an arch-way.

† A magnificent monument to the memory of the duke was erected in the abbey church of St. Alban's in the time of Abbot Whethamsted, "the Wykeham of his time." The body of the duke was accidentally discovered in the vault beneath, in the year 1703; and was then lying in pickle in a leaden coffin, enclosed by another of wood. Since that period the skeleton has been rudely

Henry the Sixth held another parliament at Bury in the year 1448, from which time until the year 1486, when the town was honoured with the presence of Henry the Seventh, in his progress through Norfolk and Suffolk, we do not hear of any further royal visitations.

Bury was the scene of an extraordinary spectacle in the year 1526. An alarming insurrection of the people of Lavenham, Hadleigh, Sudbury, and the adjacent

handled, bone after bone having been purloined by the curious till very few remain. Near the duke's monument is a Latin inscription to his memory, which, according to Sandford, in his Genealogical History, was written about 60 years before his time, by Dr. Westermann, parson of Sandbridge and Bushey. It is in English as follows:

“ SACRED TO THE PIOUS MEMORY OF AN EXCELLENT MAN.

“ Interr'd within this consecrated ground  
Lies he, whom Henry his protector found,  
Good Humphrey, Glo'ster's Duke, who well could spy  
Fraud couched within the blind impostor's eye; \*  
His country's light, the state's rever'd support,  
Who peace and rising learning deigned to court;  
Whence his rich library, at Oxford placed,  
Her ample schools with sacred influence grac'd,  
Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wile,  
Both to herself, her king, and kingdom vile;  
Who scarce allow'd his bones this spot of land:  
Yet, 'spite of envy, shall his glory stand.”

The late Horace Lord Walpole considered himself to be in possession of the portraits of Henry the Sixth and Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, purchased at the library of the late John Ives, Esq., jun. of Yarmouth, F. R. S., F. S. A. and Suffolk Herald Extraordinary, in March, 1777.

\* Alluding to a pretended miraculous case of a blind man detected by the duke.



country having taken place, the Dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk, with a military force, met in that town for its suppression. Many of the ringleaders of the mob were seized and brought before those noblemen, in their shirts and with halters about their necks, when by royal clemency their lives were spared.

In the reign of Henry the Eighth, the Princess Mary, sister of that sovereign, who was first married to Louis XII. of France, and afterwards to the gallant and accomplished Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, was, with her second husband, a great benefactor of the town and monastery of Bury. Every year "during the celebration of the great fair at Bury a splendid tent or pavilion was erected in the great court of the abbey, for the accommodation of Mary Queen of France, in which she received the compliments of the nobility and gentry who resorted to Bury to join in the amusements and entertainments that the town at the time of the fair peculiarly afforded."\*

Bury was the rendezvous of the Duke of Northumberland's troops, when, upon the death of Edward the Sixth, in 1553, Lady Jane Grey was declared to be the heir to the crown. During the succeeding reign of the fanatical and sanguinary Mary, this town, with various other parts of the kingdom, was polluted by many horrible scenes. No fewer than twelve individuals were burnt there as heretics within three years.

Queen Elizabeth, in her memorable progress through Suffolk and Norfolk, in the year 1578, arrived at Bury on the 7th of August, as appears by the register of St.

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\* YATES's *Bury*.

James's parish in that town.\* Unfortunately for the credit of this illustrious queen, her reign was not free from the stain of blood shed for conscience' sake. In 1583, Elias Thacker, a tailor, and John Copping, a shoemaker, were hanged in this town, for spreading and maintaining certain tenets, penned by Robert Brown (father of the sect called Brownists) against the book of common prayer, then established in the realm.

In the reign of James the First, Bury was visited by a most destructive calamity, which is thus recorded by Stow:—"In the year 1608, April 11, being Monday,

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\* Although there seems to have been but slight notice given of her majesty's intentions, she was received and entertained upon her journey in the most splendid and magnificent manner. "The truth is (saith one that wrote the whole entertainment) that albeit they had but small warning certainly to build upon, of the queen's majesty into both shires, the gentlemen had made such ready provisions, that all the velvets and silks that might be laid hands on and bought for money were soon converted into such garments and suits of robes that the show thereof might have beautified the greatest triumph that was in England these many years. For (as it was said) there were 200 young gentlemen clad all in white velvet, and 300 of the graver sort apparelled all in black velvet coats and fair chains, all ready at one instant and place; with 1500 serving men on horseback, well and bravely mounted in good order, ready to receive the queen's highness into Suffolk, which surely was a comely troop, and a noble sight to behold; and all these waited on the sheriff, Sir William Spring, during her majesty's abode in those parts, and to the very confines of Suffolk. But before her highness passed to Norfolk there was in Suffolk such sumptuous feastings and banquets as seldom in any part of the world have been seen before. The Master of the Rolls, Sir William Cordell, was one of the first that begun this great feasting, and did light such a candle to the rest of the shire, that many were glad bountifully and frankly to follow the same example with such charges and costs as the whole train were

the quarter sessions were held at St. Edmund's Bury, and by negligence an out malt-house was set on fire, from whence, in a most strange and sudden manner, through winds, the fire came to the farthest side of the town, and as it went left some streets and houses safe and untouched. The flame flew clean over many houses and did great spoil to many fair buildings farthest off, and ceased not till it had consumed, in and near St. Andrew's-street, one hundred and sixty dwelling-houses, besides others; and in damage of wares and household

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in some sort pleased with. And near Bury Sir William Drury, for his part, at his house at Rougham, made the queen's highness a costly and delicate dinner.\* And Sir Robert Germine, or Jermyn, of Rushbrook, feasted the French ambassadors two several times, with which charges and courtesies they stood marvellously contented. The sheriff, Sir William Spring, Sir Thomas Kidson, of Hengrave, Sir Arthur Heigham, and divers others of worship, kept great houses, and sundry other at the queen's coming or return solemnly feasted her highness, yea, and defrayed the whole charges for a day or two; presented gifts, made such triumphs and devices, as indeed was most noble to behold, and very thankfully accepted."† Highly gratified with her entertainment in Suffolk, her majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the following gentlemen: George Colt, Philip Parker, Robert Jermyn, William Spring, Thomas Barnardiston, Thomas Kidson, and Arthur Heigham; in order "that they should all their life-time after have a greater regard to God and their prince."‡

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\* Her majesty was also splendidly entertained at Lawshall and at Hawsted. "She rode in the morning from Sir William Cordell's at Melford, and dined with one of the Drurys at Lawshall Hall, about five miles from Hawsted. In the evening she came to Hawsted; her apartments there ever afterwards retaining her name."—YATES'S *Bury*.

† BLOMEFIELD'S *Norfolk*.

‡ Ibid.

stuff to the full value of sixty thousand pounds." Like the Phoenix, Bury arose more beautiful from its ashes. King James, by whom it had previously been incorporated and invested with many gifts and privileges, contributed large quantities of timber towards the rebuilding.

In the year 1636 the plague raged at Bury with great violence, and the town was so depopulated by desertion and disease that the grass grew in the streets. Some hundreds of families lying sick at one time were maintained at the public charge of £200 a week, previously to which the sum of £2000 had been disbursed for the relief of the afflicted.\*

Of the stupidly ignorant and persecuting spirit displayed in the seventeenth century against unfortunate creatures who laboured under the imputation of witchcraft, Bury witnessed some deplorable instances. "In 1644, one Matthew Hopkins, of Manningtree, in Essex, who styled himself Witch-finder-general, and had twenty shillings allowed him for every town he visited, was with some others commissioned by parliament, in 1644 and the two following years, to perform a circuit for the discovery of witches. By virtue of this commission they went from place to place, through many parts of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonshire, and caused sixteen persons to be hanged at Yarmouth, forty at Bury, and others in different parts of the country to the amount of sixty persons." "Among the victims sacrificed by this wretch and his associates were Mr. Lawes, an innocent aged

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\* According to the statement of Mr. Nicholls, in his "History of Leicestershire," 1000 persons died of the plague at Bury in the year 1257.

clergyman of Brandeston, a cooper and his wife, and fifteen other women, who were all condemned and executed at one time in Bury."\* On the 17th of March, 1664, two poor widows were tried before Sir Matthew Hale, convicted, and sentenced to death. Sir Matthew, not satisfied with the evidence, declined summing it up, and left it to the jury, with a prayer to God to direct their hearts in so important an affair. This extraordinary trial was published as an appeal to the world by Sir Matthew Hale, notwithstanding which the lives of the women were sacrificed.†

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\* Hopkins, the wicked agent of a blind and fanatical government, employed many arts to extort confession from suspected persons, and when these failed he had recourse to swimming them, which was done by tying their thumbs and toes together and then throwing them into the water. If they floated they were guilty of the crime of witchcraft, but their sinking was a proof of their innocence. This method he pursued till some gentlemen, indignant at his barbarity, tied his own thumbs and toes as he had been accustomed to tie those of other persons, and when put into the water he himself swam, as many had done before him.

† It is stated by Sir Matthew Hale, that at one Suffolk Assizes, a few years before the Restoration, thirteen persons were executed under convictions upon the statutes relating to gipsies.

## THE ABBEY, CHURCHES, &c.



### THE ABBEY.

HAVING in the preceding pages succinctly sketched the leading events in the history of Bury St. Edmund's, we now proceed to the detail of such particulars as more immediately relate to the abbey, churches, &c. in connection with the town.

"The monastery of St. Edmund's Bury," observes Mr. Yates, "has been generally supposed to have exceeded in magnificent buildings, splendid decorations, important privileges, valuable immunities, and ample endowments, all other ecclesiastical and monastic establishments in England, Glastonbury alone excepted." By Leland, who lived when this abbey was in its full prosperity, and may be supposed to have seen it in its greatest splendour, it is thus described:—"The sun hath not shone on a town more delightfully situated on a gradual and easy descent, with a small river flowing on the eastern part; or a monastery more illustrious, whether we consider its wealth, its extent, or its incomparable magnificence: you might indeed say that the monastery itself is a town, so many gates there are, some of them

of brass; so many towers; and a church, than which none can be more magnificent, and subservient to which are three others also splendidly adorned with admirable workmanship, and standing in one and the same churchyard. The rivulet mentioned above, with an arched bridge thrown over it, glides through the bounds of the monastery."

It has been seen that a church and monastery were founded by King Sigbercht at least as early as the year 638. The buildings, as were probably all ecclesiastical structures at that period, were of wood. The church was rebuilt upon a larger scale in the year 903, when it became the receptacle of St. Edmund's body. The ecclesiastics, who devoted themselves to the monastic life, at that time under the protection of the royal saint and martyr, increased in number, and were incorporated into a college of priests about the year 925. The celebrity of the shrine of St. Edmund, through whose agency many extraordinary miracles were declared to have been performed, procured numerous gifts and oblations to the establishment. King Athelstan appears to have been its first royal benefactor. Edmund, the son of Edward the elder, was, by his example, the means of eminently increasing its wealth and consideration. Amongst the numerous privileges which he confirmed by a royal grant or charter in the year 945, was that of a jurisdiction over the whole town and one mile round it. Soon afterwards appear to have commenced the disputes, to which we have alluded in a preceding page, between the seculars, or established clergy of the country, and the monks or regulars. The monks, by an affectation of superior sanctity, achieved a triumph; and in the year

990 they procured the appointment of Ailwin, one of their number, to be the guardian of the body of St. Edmund, with which the secular priests were declared to be unworthy of being entrusted "on account of their insolence and irregularity." Previously to the destruction of Bury by Sweyn, in the early part of the eleventh century, Ailwin, apprehensive that his sacred charge might be subjected to injury and insult from the Danes, conveyed it to London, where it remained three years. The Bishop of London, we are told, observing the rich offerings which were made at the shrine of the saint, conceived a strong desire to take it into his own custody. He accordingly went with three assistants to remove it privately from the little church of St. Gregory, in which it had been placed; but the shrine of the saint remained as fast "as a great hill of stone," and his body as immoveable "as a mountain," till Ailwin arrived, when the martyr quietly suffered his remains to be conveyed back to Bury.

Ailwin, who in the year 1020 was consecrated Bishop of Hulm, under Canute, the son and successor of Sweyn, ejected the secular clergy from their establishment at Bury, and supplied their places with twelve Benedictine monks from the monastery at Hulm. He exempted the abbey and all within it from episcopal authority; and, as has been seen, laid the foundation of a magnificent church, which was consecrated in the year 1032.

To Edward the Confessor the conventual establishment was indebted for a great accession of wealth and power. In the first year of his reign he came to Bury on St. Edmund's day; and on the following morning seeing the young monks eating barley bread, he inquired of the abbot why those young men of his kinsman, as he called



St. Edmund, were not better fed. "Because," replied the abbot, "our possessions are too weak to maintain them with stronger food." "Ask what you will," said the king, "and I will give it to you, that they may be better provided for and better enabled to perform the service of God." The result of this conference was, that the king granted to the establishment the town of Mildenhall, with its produce and inhabitants, the royalties of eight hundreds, with the half hundred of Thingoe, and also the royalties of all the villages situated in those eight hundreds and a half which it had before possessed. This monarch granted likewise the privilege of coining at a mint founded within the precincts of the abbey.

The two first churches were of wood, and the third is supposed to have been chiefly, if not entirely, of that material. From their increased riches and consequence, however, the monks now resolved to provide a more magnificent receptacle for the body of their saint. The church built by Canute was demolished, and another was erected of hewn stone, under the auspices of Abbot Baldwyn, who governed the abbey from the year 1065 to 1097. Of this abbot, and the structure which arose under his superintendence, Lydgate, the monk of Bury, thus speaks:

To Seynt Edward he was Pheseccion,  
 To many sickness he did remedye;  
 In nyne and twentye wynters ye may seen  
 A newe cherche he dyce edefye.  
 Ston brought from Kane out of Normandye  
 By the Se, and set up on the Strande  
 At Ratlysdene, and carried forth be lande.

About twelve years were occupied in the building of

this church, which was constructed chiefly of calcareous stone, brought by the permission of William the Conqueror free of expense from the quarries of Barnack, in Northamptonshire. It is supposed that the stone brought from Caen, in Normandy, alluded to by Lydgate, was marble, originally from Italy, employed in the ornamental parts of the building. This church, St. Edmund's, which existed till the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, was in a state of sufficient forwardness to receive the sacred remains in the year 1095. It was five hundred and five feet in length, the transept two hundred and twelve, and the west front two hundred and forty. At the west end of the building were two large side chapels, St. Faith's and St. Catherine's; one on the north-west and the other on the south-west; and at each end was an octagon tower extending thirty feet each way. The shrine of the saint was preserved in a semi-circular chapel at the east end. On the north side of the choir was the chapel of St. Mary, eighty feet long and forty-two broad. The chapel of St. Mary in Cryptis, supported by twenty-four pillars, was one hundred feet in length and eighty in breadth. Altogether the church contained twelve chapels. The height of the building is unknown. Besides the dome there was a lofty tower over the western aisle. Of this church, the grandeur of which is said to have been equal in some respects to that of St. Peter's at Rome, a curious model is now in the possession of Mr. Wyatt, the architect, Lincoln's Inn Fields; and a beautiful font, formerly belonging to the edifice, is at this time in Worlingworth church. The model was ten feet long, five broad, and a proportionate height; and it had eight hundred and twenty windows and three hundred niches, adorned with statues

and other Gothic sculpture. The shrine was ornamented with images and crowns, and gilt, as in its original state. The twelve chapels were also represented.

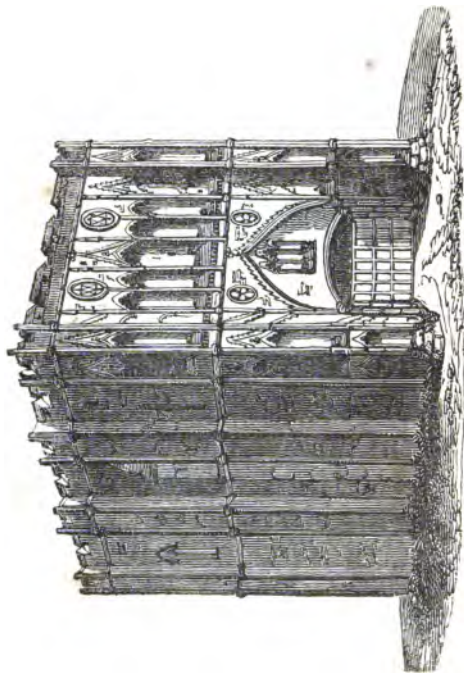
The remains of the west end of the conventual church, which constitute one of the boundaries of the churchyard in its present state, exhibit a very remarkable appearance. One of the octagon towers which has been mentioned is still standing, and has been converted into a stable. Three arches, once the entrances to the three aisles, have been filled up with modern brickwork, and converted into neat houses; whilst the intermediate rugged portions of the original massive wall, which is supposed to have been faced with marble, have braved the ravages of time for nearly three hundred years.

There appear to have been four grand gates of entrance to the abbey; and its lofty embattled walls enclosed within a vast circumference the body of the monastery, the abbot's palace, court-yard, garden, offices, &c. the chapter-house, towers, cloisters, ambulatories, infirmaries, and offices of all kinds; the splendid monasterial church, extensive cemetery, three smaller churches, and several chapels. Beyond the circuit of the walls were many hospitals, chapels, and other religious edifices under the patronage and protection of the monks, and depending upon them for support.

The western gate, which formed the grand entrance to the abbey, is the only relic that attests the splendour of this truly magnificent establishment. Of this venerable structure the materials and workmanship were so excellent, that, without the protection of a roof and without the aid of repairs, it is yet in a state of preservation almost perfect. The original entrance to the abbey having

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ABBEY GATE, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

been destroyed in a violent assault made in the year 1327, by the inhabitants of the town, the present gate which opened into the great court yard in front of the abbot's palace, was erected upon a plan combining utility with ornament and elegance with defence. The architecture is of the best period of that style which is generally termed Gothic. The composition is judicious and harmonious: in the western front richness of design predominates; in the eastern, an elegant simplicity. The embellishments, arranged with taste and executed with sharpness and precision, are much more numerous than those which appear in earlier specimens. They are not, however, in such extravagant profusion, as the later and more florid style which prevailed in the reigns of Henrys Sixth and Seventh presented.

The height of this gate, which was built in the reign of Richard the Second, 1377, and which now forms the entrance to the Botanic Garden, is about sixty-two feet, its length fifty, and its breadth forty-one. The western front is divided into two horizontal compartments by an elegant embattled ornamented band, and perpendicularly into three compartments, a centre, and two turriated projecting wings. The whole is superbly ornamented with carved devices and niches for statues; the centre containing five single and six double niches, with three small niches in the tympan of the undulated pediment, and in each of the wings are three large single niches. The heads or groined work forming the canopies of these niches are elegant, and the pediments richly adorned with crockets and finials. The centre, and the two extreme niches of the centre compartment, are also further enriched by the pilasters terminating in well-wrought pinnacles. The

spandirls of the arch are ornamented with two bosses or pateræ; and over them, near the top of the building, are two others. The pillars of the gateway are composed of clustered cylinders; the capitals are simple, chiefly with the Gothic wreath. The counter arch of the entrance is surmounted by an undulated arch or pediment, springing from the external capitals and enriched with crockets similar to those of the niches, the finial of which reaches to the band in the centre of the building. In the tympan of this pediment is the above-mentioned compartment of three small niches.

In the wall and arch is a groove six inches wide for the reception of the portcullis. In the north-west and south-west angles were circular staircases. By that at the south-west, which is still remaining, though not entire, it is yet possible, with some care, to ascend to the platform and parapet. The *terre-plain*e of the wall constitutes a terrace or platform, which affords a passage round the top of the building. There are five embrasures in each end, and in each side seven. Over each of the staircases was formerly an octagon tower fourteen feet high. One of these having been blown down at the commencement of the last century, the other was soon after taken down. Some parts of the battlements at the north-west and south-west angles were broken off, very probably when the towers were removed. The area is unequally divided into two compartments by a substantial stone partition, having gates of brass, the hinges of which remain. Over the arch is a gallery running across and communicating at each end with the staircases. The entrances to these staircases, and from them to the gallery, is by a door and passage placed on each side of

the brazen gates in the interior or eastern division of the area, by which means, if an enemy had forced the portcullis and obtained possession of the anti-gateway, the defendants within would have had access to the upper part of the fortress, whence the assailants might have been very much annoyed.

The eastern division forms a cube of about twenty-eight feet, and from the projecting remains of those parts of the groins immediately above the springing, still to be seen in the angles, appears to have been vaulted with stone. The internal walls on both sides are highly decorated with light and elegant tracery of exquisite workmanship. Shields, finely cut in stone, containing the arms of King Edward the Confessor, Thomas de Brotherton,\* and Holland Duke of Exeter, form part of the ornaments. But that which attracts generally most attention is the perfection and beauty of the arch in the east front; its symmetry and elegant proportions are equally gratifying to the eye of taste and to the scientific observer. The stones which form the pillars and mouldings of this arch are of a nature so durable, that, though it has borne the revolution of four centuries, it retains the perfect appearance of work recently erected. Over this division, a space of nearly equal dimensions, appears to have been a room, the entrance to which was from the gallery over the partition.

The vestiges of a roof and a floor are very evident, and on the north side are the remains of a fire-place.

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\* Thomas de Brotherton, second son to Edward First, and half brother to Edward Second, was doubtlessly a benefactor and contributor towards the buildings. His arms, twice displayed in the most conspicuous part, are still in admirable preservation.



The north and south sides have each two small windows. The *Portarius*, or *Janitor*, had apartments for himself and servants, in or near the gate, at which one of them was always to be in attendance. In the east end is a grand window of three compartments, the upper one of which is splendidly adorned with tracery peculiarly rich and elegant. "This window," observes the Rev. Mr. Yates, from whose accurate and more extended description of this beautiful and interesting relic of the times of monachism we present this sketch, "must have afforded a most enchanting and interesting view. In the foreground would appear the court and palace of the abbot, with the magnificent and peaceful abodes of religion, impressing the imagination with sensations awful and sublime: then the beautiful gardens and vineyards, between which the Lark and Linnet, winding in highly-decorated banks through a fertile valley, unite their waters under the picturesque bridge at the extremity of the monastery; and beyond these, the extensive swelling fields of St. Edmund's Hill and Eldo Grange gradually melt into the horizon and bound the prospect."

Within the abbey, in the days of its greatest prosperity, were eighty monks, fifteen chaplains, and one hundred and eleven servants. The abbot, who had a prior, sub-prior, sacrist, and other officers under him, enjoyed all the privileges of the mitred abbots, with many important exclusive rights and immunities. He was a spiritual parliamentary baron, he held synods in his own chapter-house, and he appointed the parochial clergy of the town. Nor were his temporal less important than his ecclesiastical prerogatives. He possessed the power of trying and determining, by his high steward, all causes

within the franchise or liberty of Bury, comprising, as already stated, eight hundreds and a half. In the town, and within a mile round it, he had also the authority of chief magistrate, and of inflicting capital punishments. Without his permission no officer of the king could hold a court or exercise any office in Bury. As lord of the town he claimed the right of appointing the alderman; but an agreement was at length made that the burgesses composing the corporation should elect that officer, who, in entering upon his functions, should receive the abbot's confirmation and take the following oath:

“Ye schall swere that ye schall bere yow trewly and faithfully in the office of the aldermanscipe of this town of Bury, ayens the abbot and the convent of this place and all her mynistris: ye schall bere, kepe, and maintaine, pees to yowre powere; and ye schall nor thyng appropre nor accroche that longyth to the seyde abbot and covent; nor take upon the thyngis that long on to the office of the bayliscipp of the seyde town: also, that ye schall not procure, be yow, nor be noon other, privyly nor openly, any thyng unlawful, that might be harme or damage on to the seyde abbot and covent, nor suffered to be done; but that ye schall be redy to meynteyn and defende them and there mynistris, yn all the ryghts and customs that of dew long on to them, inasmuche as ye may leyfully do. Thees artycles and poyntis ye shall observe and kepe the tym that ye stand in this office. So help yow God and all hys seynts, and by this boke.”

The supreme authority exercised by the abbot was a cause of frequent dissension between him and the inhabitants. “In 1327, the townsmen, headed by their alderman and chief burgesses, and having collected

twenty thousand persons from the neighbouring towns and villages, made an attack upon the monastery and its possessions, and threatened the total destruction of the establishment. Having demolished the gates, doors, and windows, and beaten and wounded the monks and servants, they broke open the chests and coffers, out of which they took great quantities of rich plate, books, vestments, and other valuables, besides £500 in ready money and 3000 florins. They also carried away three charters of Canute, four of Hardicanute, one of Edward the Confessor, two of Henry the First, three of Henry the Third, twelve papal bulls, with several deeds, written obligations, and acknowledgments for money due to the convent. Great part of the monastery was reduced to ashes, and many of the manors and granges belonging to it in Bury and its vicinity shared the same fate. The abbot being at this time in London, the rioters seized and confined Peter Clopton, the prior, and about twenty of the monks, whom they afterwards compelled, in the name of the whole chapter of the convent, to execute under the capitular seal, a deed constituting the burgesses a guild or corporation. They also forced them to sign an obligation for the payment of £10,000 to certain of the townsmen, to discharge them from all debts due to the monastery, and to engage not to proceed against them at law for any damage done to the monastery.

The king being informed of these transactions, a military force was sent to suppress the disturbance. The alderman and twenty-four of the burgesses were imprisoned, as many of the rioters as filled thirty carts were taken prisoners to Norwich, nineteen of the most notorious offenders were executed, and one was pressed to

death because he refused to put himself upon his trial. Thirty-two parochial clergymen were convicted as abettors. The inquiries that arose out of this affair occupied nearly five years, the final decision being given by Edward the Third in 1332. The justices commissioned to investigate the amount of the damages sustained by the abbey had estimated them at the enormous sum of £140,000; but at the king's request the abbot remitted to the offenders £122,333 6s. 8d., and at length forgave them the remainder on condition of their future good behaviour. All the deeds and charters taken from the monastery were to be restored; all the instruments and obligations obtained by force were declared null and void, and were to be delivered up to the abbot. Fox states that 'Berton, the alderman, Herling, thirty-two priests, thirteen women, and one hundred and thirty-eight other persons of the town were outlawed; and that some of these, to revenge the abbot's breach of promise, surprised him at the manor of Chevington. Having bound and shaved him, they conveyed him to London, and thence over the sea into Brabant, where they kept him a prisoner. He was at length rescued by his friends, who had discovered the place of his confinement.'"

The exemption of the abbey from the ecclesiastical authority of the diocesan, so that none but the Roman Pontiff or his Legate could exercise any spiritual power within the limits of the monasterial jurisdiction, also involved the abbots in many violent disputes. In the reign of William the Conqueror, Herfastus, Bishop of Hulm, having announced his intention of removing the see to Bury, the abbot (Baldwyn) alarmed at this threatened invasion of the privileges of his house, appealed to the king,

by whose advice he repaired to Rome, where Pope Alexander the Second not only confirmed the rights and immunities of the abbey by a bull, dated at the Lateran in the month of November, 1071, but presented him with a porphyry altar for his church, with the extraordinary privilege that should all the rest of the kingdom be under excommunication, mass might be there celebrated unless expressly prohibited by his holiness. Notwithstanding this decision of the pope the contest was continued until a pretended miracle compelled the bishop to desist from his hostile efforts.\* A few years afterwards, however, he renewed the contest, which was not terminated till the king convoked a council at Winchester, which discussed the subject and admitted the full claims of the abbot. King William at the same time granted a charter, which was inscribed by himself, his queen, his three sons, two archbishops, thirteen bishops, and twenty

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\* Archdeacon Herman, who bore a part in the transaction alluded to, states as follows:—"The bishop, riding one day and conversing on the injuries which he meditated against the monastery, was struck upon the eyes by a branch, and a violent and painful suffusion of blood occasioned immediate blindness; St. Edmund thus avenging himself and punishing the temerity of the invader of his rights. The prelate long remained blind, and could obtain no relief. Coming in one morning, and commiserating his condition, I said to him, 'My lord bishop, your endeavours are useless, no collirium will avail; you should seek the favour of God and St. Edmund. Hasten to Abbot Baldwyn, that his prayers to God and the saint may provide an efficacious medicine!' This counsel, at first despised, was at length assented to. I, Herman, undertook the embassy, and executed it on the same day, the festival of St. Simon and St. Jude. The abbot benignantly granted the request; and the feeble bishop came to the monastery, being graciously received by the abbot and admonished to reflect that as offences against God

abbots and nobles, confirming all the charters of his predecessors in favour of the abbey. In the year 1345 another violent contention took place. William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, claimed a right of subjecting the abbey to ecclesiastical visitation. Edward the Third commanded the bishop to desist from his attempts to violate the privileges of the abbey; but the prelate disregarded the royal mandate, and excommunicated the messenger by whom it was served. The abbot appealed to the law, which gave a verdict in his favour and sentenced the bishop to pay thirty talents, equal to £10,000 sterling, the penalty attached to his offence by a charter of Hardicanute. In subsequent proceedings this judgment was affirmed, the bishop's temporalities were decreed to be held in the king's hands till the fine should be paid, and a day was appointed to seize his body. The bishop, however, found means of delay, till

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and St. Edmund were diminished, the medicine to be applied would more certainly alleviate his sufferings. They proceed into the church, where, in the presence of the elder brethren and certain peers of the realm, Hugo de Montfort, Roger Bigod, Richard, the son of Gilbert, &c., the bishop declares the cause of his misfortune, recites the injuries he had conceived against this holy place, confesses himself culpable, condemns his advisers under an anathema, and binds himself by a vow to reject such counsels. He then advanced with sighs and tears to the foot of the altar, places on it the pastoral staff, prostrates himself before God and St. Edmund, performs his devotions, and receives absolution from the abbot and brethren. Then having made trial of the abbot's medicine, and as I saw by the application of cauteries and colliriums, assisted by the prayers of the brethren, in a short time he returned perfectly healed; only a small obscurity remained in the pupil of one eye as a memorial of his audacity."

the 25th of September, 1347, when the archbishop summoned a council at St. Paul's, and by a compromise the temporalities of the bishop were restored.

In the thirteenth century disputes and rivalry of a very different nature had occurred. About the year 1255 or 1256, some brethren of the order of Franciscan or Grey Friars came to Bury during a vacancy in the abbacy, and having procured a situation in the north part of the town, began to perform their religious exercises. The monks, indignant at this intrusion and finding remonstrance of no avail, demolished the building and expelled the friars, who applied to the papal court for redress. Alexander the Fourth reproved the monks and ordered the friars to be put in possession of an estate in the west part of the town. The monks, however, maintained a resolute opposition, until King Henry the Third, who with many of his nobility had espoused the cause of the Franciscans, sent down his chief justice to Bury and established them by force. The friars immediately constructed suitable religious edifices. On the death of Pope Alexander soon afterwards, the monks renewed their application to his successor, seconding it with an argument which seldom failed of success at the court of Rome. In consequence, Urban the Fourth revoked the bulls of Alexander, commanded the friars to demolish their buildings, and, on pain of excommunication, to leave Bury within a month. After some further but ineffectual struggles the friars publicly renounced all right and title to the estate in Bury. The abbot and convent then freely granted them a part of the monastic possessions called Babbewell, beyond the bounds and jurisdiction of the town. The

friars there erected some handsome buildings, and maintained an establishment till the dissolution. The site of their premises is still called the Friary.

Another religious establishment called Jesus College, erected by King Edward the Fourth in the year 1481, was also continued here till the reformation. It consisted of a warden and six associates or priests. The building, supposed to have given name to College-street, in which it was situated, has been converted into a workhouse.

The monastery remained five hundred and nineteen years in the possession of the Benedictine monks; and during that time it was governed by thirty-three abbots; an illustrative chronological list of which is given in Mr. Yates's history. At the dissolution the revenues of the abbey were valued by the commissioners at £2366 16s. This, however, is considered to have been much below the truth; and it was estimated by an intelligent writer in the year 1725, that all the possessions and perquisites of the abbey would at that time be worth not less than £200,000 per annum. Allowing for the wonderful increase in the value of landed property, and in every article of agricultural produce during the last century, it may reasonably be presumed that the income now would be nearly £500,000 a year.

At the period of the dissolution some ineffectual efforts were made to avert the impending blow from this establishment. In the year 1536 the abbot and monastery settled upon secretary Cromwell and his son an annuity of £10, payable out of the rents of the manor of Harlowe, in Essex. Neither this pension, however, nor the full acknowledgment of the king's ecclesiastical authority produced the desired effect. On the 4th of November, ..



1539, the whole of the monastic possessions were surrendered to the king, and the abbot and his brethren were driven from their splendid home to subsist upon a scanty stipend. The commissioners appointed to visit this abbey at the dissolution report that they found here "a riche shryne which was very comberous to deface. We have taken," they continue, "in the seyd monastery in golde and silver five thousand markes and above, besyds as well a riche crosse with emeralds, as also dyvers and sundry stones of great value; and yet we have left the churche, abbot, and convent very well furnished with plate of sylver necessary for the same." In another report, signed "John Ap Rice," and dated from Burie, 5th November, 1539, he says, "As touching the convent we could geate little or no complaints among theym, although we did use moche diligens in oure examinacion; and thereby with some other arguments gathered of their examinacions formerly, I believe and suppose they had confedered and compacted befoure oure comyng that they should disclose nothyng; and yet it is confessed and proved that there was here such frequence of women comyn and reassorting to this monasterie as to no place more. Amongst the reliques we founde moche vanitie and supersticion—as the coles that St. Lawrence was tosted withal; the paryng of St. Edmund's naylls, St. Thomas of Canter. penneknyff and his bootes; and divers skulls for the headache, peces of the holie crosse able to make a hole crosse; of other reliques for rayne, and certain other superstitious usages for avoiding of weeds growing in corn, with such other."

Amongst the numerous gifts and offerings which were at different times presented to the abbey and to the shrine

of St. Edmund, the following in addition to those we have before mentioned appear deserving of notice :—King Richard the Third bestowed fifteen marks per annum to find two wax tapers, which he afterwards doubled, and gave ten oxgangs of land in Aylsham, that four tapers might be kept continually burning at the altar of the saint. King John gave a sapphire of virtue (*saphyrum virtuosum*) and a large ruby set in gold, to the shrine, reserving the use of them for his own life. He also gave six marks annually towards the repairs of the shrine. Sampson de Botington, the tenth abbot, who governed from the year 1180 to 1213, gave to the church a golden cross and the aqueduct of our Saviour's hospital, adorned the shrine with gold and gems, and built four halls of curious stone-work. In the time of this abbot, Robert de Gravele, the sacrist, purchased the vineyard for the solace of invalids and of his friends, and enclosed it with a stone wall.

The popish procession of the white bull, which evidently had its origin in the times of Pagan superstition, proved a fruitful source of wealth to the establishment. "The sacrist of the monastery as often as he let lands near the town, then and still called Haberdon, annexed this condition, that the tenant should provide a white bull whenever a matron of rank, or any other, should come out of devotion or in consequence of a vow, to make the oblations, as they were denominated, of the white bull, at the shrine of St. Edmund. On this occasion the animal, adorned with ribbons and garlands, was brought to the south gate of the monastery and led along Church-gate, Guildhall, and Abbeygate-streets, to the great west gate, the lady all the while keeping close to him, and the monks and people forming a numerous cavalcade. Here

the procession ended; the animal was conducted back to his pasture, while the lady repaired to St. Edmund's shrine to make her oblations, as a certain consequence of which she was soon to become a mother. As foreign ladies desirous of issue might have found it inconvenient to repair hither in person to assist at these ceremonies, they were certain to prove equally efficacious if performed by proxy. In a deed, a copy of which is given by Haukins,\* "John Swaffham, sacrist of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, certifies all Christian people that on the 2d of June, 1474, three religious persons, whom he names, of the city of Ghent, came and offered, as had been accustomed of old time, at the shrine of the blessed King, Virgin, and Martyr, St. Edmund, in the presence of several reputable people, and of the said martyr, one white bull, for the accomplishment of the longing of a certain noble lady (*in relevamen desiderii cujusdam nobilis dominæ.*")

Amongst the many noble persons buried in the abbey church appear to have been the following:—Alan Fer-  
guant, Earl of Richmond; Thomas de Brotherton, Earl  
of Norfolk; † Thomas Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, by  
the Lady Catherine Swinford, Duke of Exeter, in King  
Henry the Fifth's reign; Mary Queen of France, widow

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\* A schoolmaster at Hadleigh, who, in his *Corolla Varia*, printed at Cambridge in 1684, has given a humorous account of the ceremonies of the procession in Latin verse.

† On the 7th of February, 1772, some labourers who were employed in breaking up a part of the ruins of this church, discovered a leaden coffin, which had been enclosed in one of oak, some remains of which were apparent. The coffin contained an embalmed body, well formed, about six feet in length, and as fresh and entire as at the time of interment. The body was surrounded by a kind of pickle, and the face was covered with a cere-cloth which came off

of Louis the Twelfth and sister of Henry the Eighth; John Boor, abbot of this monastery, who died in the ninth year of Edward the Fourth; Robert the martyr, a child crucified by the Jews; Sir William Elmham, Sir William Spencer, and Sir William Tresil, knights; and John Lydgate, the famous poet, who was a monk here about the year 1440. The monuments of most of these persons perished with the abbey. On the tomb of Lydgate is said to have been the following epitaph:—

Mortuus sæclo, superis superstes,  
Hic jacet Lydgat tumulatus Urna,  
Qui fuit quondam celebris Britannæ  
Fama Poesis.

In quaint English thus:

Dead in the world, yet living in the sky,  
Intombed in this urn doth Lydgate lye,  
In former times famed for his poetry  
All over England.

In the month of February, A. D. 1560, Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent under the great seal, granted to John Eyre, Esq. in consideration of the sum of £412 19s. 4d. paid by him, all the site, circuit, and precinct of the monastery, with other lands and premises in the

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whole. The features and lineaments of the face were perfect; the fluids of the eyes were undissolved, and their colour was distinguishable; the hair of the head, which was brown with a slight mixture of grey, was quite fresh; and the nails upon the fingers and toes adhered as firmly as in a living subject. For the sake of the lead, which they sold for about fifteen shillings, the labourers removed the body from its receptacle and threw it among the rubbish. A surgeon in the town, however, hearing of the wonderful preservation in which a corpse had been found, caused it to be taken up for the purpose of experiment. In making an incision on the breast and other parts, the flesh was found to cut as firmly as that of a body recently dead; there was even an appearance of

neighbourhood belonging thereunto. Having subsequently passed through the hands of various purchasers, they were in the year 1720 conveyed for the sum of £2800 to Major Richardson Pack. That gentleman soon afterwards assigned the premises to Sir Jermyn Davers, in whose family they continued till it became extinct some years ago by the death of Sir Charles Davers, Bart., and they are now the property of the Marquess of Bristol.

Besides the church of St. Edmund, the abbey comprehended within its precincts the three churches of St. Margaret, St. Mary, and St. James. The site of the first of these is occupied by the present Shire Hall; the others are the churches of the two parishes into which the town is divided.

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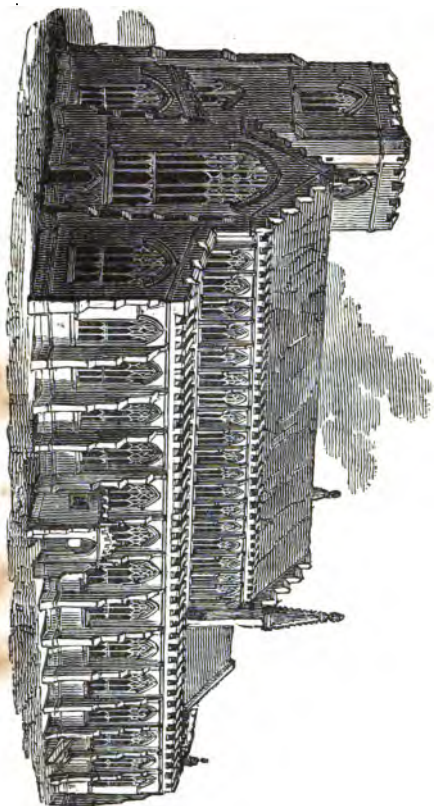
blood. On opening the skull, the brain, slightly wasted, appeared inclosed in its proper membrane. At this time the corpse was not in the least offensive, but on being exposed to the air it soon became putrid. From the place where the body was found, and from the expense and care which had evidently been employed for its preservation, not a doubt can be entertained that it was the remains of Thomas Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by his third duchess, Lady Catherine Swinford, grandson of King Edward the Third, half-brother to Henry the Fourth, by whom he was created Duke of Exeter, Knight of the Garter, Admiral and Governor of Calais, and Lord High Chancellor of England. At the battle of Agincourt he led the rear-guard of the English army; afterwards bravely defended Harfleur against the French; was guardian to Henry the Sixth, and dying at East Greenwich on the 1st of January, 1427, was, in compliance with his will, interred in the abbey church of Bury St. Edmund's, at the entrance of St. Mary's chapel, close to the wall on the north side of the choir. The mangled remains of this distinguished personage were at length interred in a strong oaken coffin, and buried seven feet deep at the foot of the large north-east pillar, which formerly assisted to support the belfry.

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ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

## ST. MARY'S CHURCH.



THE rebuilding of ST. MARY'S CHURCH (originally erected A. D. 1005) was begun in 1424, and finished about the year 1433. This fine structure is one hundred and thirty-nine feet long (exclusive of the chancel, which is seventy-four feet by sixty-eight) and sixty-seven and a half in breadth. It is divided into three aisles by two rows of elegant slender columns. The roof of the nave, which was framed at Caen in Normandy, is deservedly admired for its lightness and elegance. From their height, the finely carved figures of angels which support the principals of the roof, fortunately escaped the barbaric fury of the puritans.

The supporters of the braces over the north and south aisles are particularly deserving of notice; bearing, neatly carved, the arms of the borough and those of the bishopric of Norwich, a variety of birds, beasts, &c. The devices in the centres of the principals are also very curious.

The roof of the chancel is painted and gilded in imitation of curiously shaped pannels, at the bottom of which, in eleven compartments on each side, are represented angels with scrolls in their hands, on which is inscribed the *Te Deum Laudamus*.

Of the numerous altars, images, and pictures by which this edifice was distinguished previously to the reformation, part of an altar, supposed to be that of our lady, against the south wall, is all that remains.

The pillars, monuments, and walls of the church have for successive years been washed with white lime. The



present sexton, a short time since, in scraping off a portion of this extraneous covering from the wall on the north side of the west entrance, discovered, on its original face, a painting in water-colours, representing "our Saviour taken from the Cross;" and there is little doubt that other parts of the building were ornamented in a similar manner.

At the dissolution, St. Mary's church, as well as that of St. James, was included in the general system of plunder, and both of them were stripped of plate and other ornaments to the value, at that period, of £480. Numerous inscriptions and effigies in brass were, in the year 1644, torn off by the churchwardens, and scandalously sold for their private emolument. Thus many of the most ancient monuments in these churches have lost their chief interest.

During a violent thunder-storm on the 1st of August, 1766, a fissure was made in the wall of this church, several large stones of which were driven into the interior, and so tremendous was the explosion that the destruction of the whole edifice was apprehended.

On the north side of the communion-table in St. Mary's church was formerly an altar monument, simple and unadorned, to the memory of Mary Tudor, third daughter of Henry the Seventh, whose remains, originally interred in the conventual church, were at the dissolution removed hither. This monument was thought to be only a cenotaph; but, on opening it in the year 1731, a covering of lead, evidently enclosing a human body, was found with the following inscription on the breast:

Mary Quene

1533.

of France.

Edmund H.

The slab that covered the tomb was doubtlessly the one which had been originally devoted to that purpose. It was marked with crosses, and consequently had served also as an altar at which masses were celebrated. Notwithstanding the discovery of these royal remains, the tomb continued without any external memorial of the deceased until the year 1758; when Dr. Symonds, of Bury, caused it to be repaired at his own expense, and placed a marble tablet at its west end inscribed as follows :

Sacred to the Memory  
of Mary Tudor,  
Third daughter of Henry VII. King of England,  
and Queen of France;  
who was first married in 1514 to  
Lewis XII. King of France;  
and afterwards, in 1517, to  
Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.  
She died in his life-time, 1533,  
at the manor of Westhorpe in this county;  
and was interred in the same year in the  
Monastery of St. Edmund's Bury,  
and was removed into this church  
after the dissolution of the abbey.\*

In the middle of the chancel lies interred John Reeves, the last abbot of Bury. His grave was originally covered with a very large marble slab, embellished with the arms of the abbey, impaling those of his family, and also his full effigies in brass, in his pontificals. The brass was torn away by the fanatics of 1643; and in 1717 the slab was broken to make room for a paltry stone to cover a

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\* From the manuscript notes of the late Rev. Mr. Ashby, with an inspection of which we have been favoured, we transcribe the following curious particulars respecting this amiable and interesting princess:—"Her hair, which was in quantity, was 'high red;' and a lady whom I know having some resembling has often been asked

Mr. Sutton, the purser of a ship, who was buried in the abbot's grave. Upon the original slab was a Latin epitaph, of which the following is a translation :

" Here rest the sepultured bones of that man whom Bury formerly acknowledged lord and abbot; born at Melford, in Suffolk, named John; his family and father Reeves. He was magnanimous, prudent, learned, benignant, and upright, loving the religion to which he was dedicated. Who, when he had seen the thirty-first year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, on the thirty-first of March sunk untimely to the grave. Spare his soul, O gracious God;—1540." \*

The church register records a bishop of Laghlin, in Ireland, to have been interred here about the same time as Abbot Reeves; but no further memorial of him is known to be extant.

At the east end of the south aisle is a well executed altar monument for John Baret, who died in 1463. The traditionary account of this man is, that in endeavouring to fast forty days and nights, he starved himself to death. He is represented in a recumbent posture in robes; and on the drapery over his head is an inscription, partly

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to part with a lock to be passed-off for the queen's.—See Duchess of Portland's catalogue, at whose sale a lock sold for six guineas—[one is at this time possessed by Mr. Deck.] The French ambassador has since offered four or five guineas for a lock for the Queen of France. For its auburn colour, see Lady Moira, in *Archæol.* VII. p. 104 (V.) 27 Febr. 1789. Miss Harmer, of Wottesfield, eldest daughter of my late worthy correspondent, showed me a lock very clean and nice, a little curled or in a ring; it was certainly red and not auburn. Mr. Pate, attorney, of Bury, assured me that he had some, and that it was plainly of two colours, which he accounted for by the lower part lying immersed in pickle—27th April, 1789.—*Gent. Mag.* 1786, 540.—*M. M.* 1104, 127. *Coliana.*"

\* John Reeves, who became abbot of Bury in 1511, surrendered the abbey to the king on the 4th of November, 1539, on which an annuity of five hundred marks was assigned him. He is supposed

illegible, in church text, which has been thus translated : *I sleep in dust, O Lord.* Under the drapery is, *Que secundū actū meū noli me judicare* : translated, *Judge me not, O Lord, according to my actions.* At the west end of the monument is the following inscription :—

“ He that wil sadly beholde me with his ie

Jon.

Baret.

May se hys owyn Merowr, and lerne to die.”

At the east end is a representation of a lamb with a flag encircled with a glory, written round it, *Deus propitius esto mihi peccatori* : translated, *The Lord be merciful to me a sinner.* The inscription on the south side, near the wall of the church, is unintelligible. On the north side are the Baret arms,\* with the motto, “ *Grace me govern.*” Over the monument is a wooden ceiling divided into six sections, in each of which are the initials of his name, with the motto, “ *Grace me govern,*” curiously

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to have retired at first, for a very short time, to what is called the Exchequer; but afterwards he took up his residence in a house at the south-west corner of Crown-street, which is yet standing and has undergone less alteration than any other of that age in the town. His arms were to be seen in one of the windows as recently as the year 1768, and probably long since that period. Chagrin and vexation are supposed to have shortened his life. His character is thus noticed in John Ap Rice's report concerning the misrule of Bury abbey:—“ As for the abbot, we finde nothing to suspect as touching hys livyng, but it was detected that he laye moche forth in his granges; that he delited moche in playing at dice and cardes, and therein spent moche money, and in building for his pleasure. He did not preache openly. Also that he converted divers fermes into copieholds, whereof poor men doth complaine: also he seemeth to be addicted to the meynteyning of such superstitious ceremonies as hathe ben used heretofor.”

\* Argent a bend between three square buckles.

painted and ornamented, the colours of which are remarkably fresh after a lapse of more than three hundred and fifty years. On the east side of this ceiling is written, in church text, *Orate pro anima Johannis Baret*; on the south side, *Alleluia Soli Deo Honor et Gloria*; on the west, *Quæ sursum sunt quærite*; and on the north, . . . *tuam prolem . . . Virgo Maria, Amen*. On the trussed brace on the east side is, *In Dño gaudebit aīa mea*. This monument with many others in the church were till lately enveloped in thick coats of whiting; and it appears, that whenever the church wanted cleaning and white-washing, the ignorance of the persons employed went so far as to daub the monuments in the same manner, completely covering the gilding, arms, and inscriptions with which they were decorated.

On the south side of the chancel, beneath the last arch, towards the east, is a large altar monument covering the remains of Sir Robert Drury,\* who was privy councillor to Henrys Seventh and Eighth, and is supposed to have died about the year 1533. Opposite to this monument is that of Sir William Carew, who died in 1501, and his wife, of the Drury family, who died in 1525. The armorial bearings on Sir R. Drury's tomb are defaced; but those of Sir W. Carew† are in good preservation: over the tombs are their trophies.

At the east end of the north aisle is a memorial of John Finers, Archdeacon of Sudbury, A. D. 1497,

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\* Father of Sir William Drury, who died in 1557, and of whom there is a curious brass effigy remaining in Hawsted church.

† 1. Or three cheverons, Sa. 2. Or three lions passant, Sa. impaling obscure. 3. The three lions quartering the three cheverons. 4. The three lions impaling Drury. 5. The three lions singly.

bearing his effigies, and an inscription in monkish Latin on a brass plate.

In the vestry, at the east end of the south aisle, are the effigies (as is supposed) of John, otherwise Jankyn Smith, (a great benefactor of the church and town,) and his wife, engraven in brass, on a flat stone.

In the vestry are two hatchments: on one, Argent on a fess dauncette, Sable, three leopards' heads fessant fleur de lis, Or (West) impaling—quarterly, per Cheveron, ragule, Or and Gules four martlets counterchanged (Spenceley.) Crest, from a ducal coronet, a Griffin's head, Argent, beaked, Or. On the other, West, impaling per fess coupe in chief Sable a Cheveron between three eagles displayed Or, in base the impalement of the foregoing coat.

Contiguous to this is another flat stone, in memory of John Smith, of the Middle Temple, who died in 1650, the last of the family of Jankyn Smith.

On a brass plate, on a flat stone, at the lower part of the south aisle, is the following inscription:

Here in this grabe and under this one stone  
 Both Edmund rest, this Henrus' eldest sonne  
 Who ending so as better dye coulde none  
 Immortall joye for mortall life hath wonne  
 A ferbent zeale unto the trewth he bare  
 And firte his faith on Christe most constantly  
 As at his death his wordes did well declare  
 Unto the joye of all the standers by  
 Thus here ye see of tree and fruite the fall  
 Of sire and sonne I meane whom death hath slayne  
 God make us prest, for him when he shall call  
 That heben throlugh Christe we may hereafter gayne

ERVMAV · REQUIES · MORS ·

OBIT · QVINTO · DIE · IVLII · ANNO · DVI · 1575.

The only brass remaining is a small one with the arms, Argent a fess between six annulets, Gules, (Lucas) impaling Azure, a bend Argent billety Sa. (Morieux) with the Crest of Lucas.

On a brass plate in the middle aisle :

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF STEPHEN  
ASHWELL SOMETIME A BURGESS OF THIS  
BOROUGH : WHO WAS A CHARITABLE MAN  
TO YE POOR IN HIS LIFE TYME AND A  
GOOD BENEFACTOR TO THEM AT HIS  
DEATH NOVEMBER ANNO 1624

Near the above, on a brass plate, with the arms of Boldero, per pale Or and Az. a saltire counterchanged, in a handsome mantle; crest, a greyhound; is the following inscription :

HERE LYETH BVRIED GEORGE BOLDERO  
GENT, WHO LYVED IN THE FEARE  
OF GOD AND DYED IN THE FAITH OF  
CHRIST THE 7 OF NOVEB ANNO  
DI 1609 ÆTATES SUE 47.

On the west side on a plain tablet—Arms, Ermines on a cross quarterly pierced Argent four ferdemoulines Sable—Crest, a lion passant guardant Argent, holding a ferdemouline Sable, Denati sunt—

Henricus Turnor, Arm. April 23, 1764, æt. 70.

Anna Mariæ Turnor, June 6, 1775, æt. 80.

Beatrix Turnor, August 5, 1779, æt. 81.

Isabella Turnor, January 4, 1780, æt. 78.\*

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\* The three ladies above-mentioned dying intestate, their property descended to their nearest relatives, viz.: Arthur Heigham, Esq. of Hunston, Mrs. Browne, widow of — Browne, Esq. of Tacolnston, in Norfolk, whose family are mentioned in the History of Norfolk, as living in the reign of Henry the Sixth; and Mary, widow of Charles Barnwell, Esq. of Mileham, in that county.

Lapide ad partem hujusce Ecclesiæ septentrionalem  
crebris vestigiis attrito, hoc monumentum impar, ne  
defunctis esse prætermisioni, (quod absit) videatur,  
grato animo posuit, utque beneficia innotescant pristina,  
et ad plenum agnoscantur, testimonium dicavit  
Fredericus Henricus Barnwell, A. M. 1804.

On a mural monument on the north side, west end:—

In a vault near this Church lie the remains of  
Mrs. ELIZABETH SYMONS,  
who died December the 18th, 1794, aged 65 years.  
Also of JOHN SYMONS, Esq.,\*

Vice-Admiral of the Red,  
who died December the 16th, 1799, aged 66 years.  
And of JANE, relict of  
Lieutenant-General Robert Armiger.†  
She died October the 6th, 1809, aged 84 years.

On a mural monument on the north side, west end:—

Sacred to the memory of  
LEWIS MARCEL COTMAN, LL.B.,  
of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and a member of Lincoln's Inn;  
son of the Rev. John, and Georgiana Augusta, Cotman,  
who, after a long and patient suffering, died at Gibraltar  
on the 11th of June, 1815, aged 28, on his return to England,  
and whose remains were there respectfully interred.

This monument, as a tribute of affection to this amiable and  
accomplished young man, is erected by his afflicted parents.

Huic versatile ingenium sic pariter ad omnia fuit,  
Ut natum ad id unum diceret quodeunque ageret.

Resurgam. ‡

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\* This active and gallant officer, who was 1st Captain of the  
Formidable, succeeded to the command of the ship in Lord Rodney's  
engagement (1782), when Lord Robt. Manners was killed. He was  
made a Vice-Admiral in the same year that he died; his commis-  
sion, which is in my possession, is dated Feb. 14, 1799.—F. H. T. B.

† His first wife was daughter of Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart. of  
Stanney, in Cheshire; she died in 1765.

‡ Mr. Turnor Barnwell, to whom the management of this monu-



On a brass tablet against the pillar in the chancel facing the north west:

Famæ svperstiti  
et  
memoriæ sempiternæ  
GEORGIO ESTEIO,\*  
sanctiss. ac celeberrimo loci hujusce concionatori  
Consiste pavlv̄m quisquis audaci gradv̄  
Sacrata mvlto nvmini premis loca.  
Cave profano saxa tangas pollice.  
Queis tecta forsā urna sanctorv̄ latet  
Hoc vile marmor si quid int' occulat  
Nescis viator, pietas istic latet.  
Heic alma Virt. juncta musarv̄ choro  
Et gratiarv̄, et si quid his venvstivs,  
Svadela candor mvltiplex scientia  
Interna mentis pvrioris sanctitas  
Externa morv̄ suavitas, dica brevi  
Majora, Lector, jacet hic Esteius.  
Posuit F. Conjux Charissima L. M.  
Obiit. Ao. Dni. 1601, ætatis suæ 36.  
Sic o sic juvat vivere, sic perire.

On the upper part a candlestick, the candle almost spent—Luceo et absumor.

On an oval tablet on the south side, near the west end—

GEORGE HEIGHAM,  
(youngest son of Pell Heigham, Esq.  
and Penelope, his Wife,)  
was born Sept. 15th, 1770,  
and,  
being 8th Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship  
the Royal George,  
fell by a cannon-shot, in action with the French fleet,  
May 29th, 1794.

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ment was committed, requested to add the two concluding lines as exactly describing the genius and versatile talents of his endeared friend.

\* This gentleman is mentioned in Carter's History of Cambridge.

Such were the amiable qualities,  
 such the professional merits  
 of this promising young Officer,  
 that his early death  
 will long be a subject of deep regret  
 to his friends,  
 and may be esteemed  
 no inconsiderable loss to his country.

Arms.—Sable a fess cheque Or and Azure between  
 three horses' heads, crossed Argent, a mullet for difference.\*

In the chancel against a pillar on the north side :

Near this spot  
 are deposited the remains  
 of

JAMES OAKES, Esq.,  
 who died January XXXI. MDCCCXXIX.  
 aged LXXXVII.

Also those of ELIZABETH, his Wife,  
 who died November XXV. MDCCCII.  
 aged LXIV.

Underneath, the arms of Oakes impaling Adamson†—  
 Argent, three cross crosslets fitch Gules.

Many other monuments have been erected ; amongst  
 which is one to Major Baker, of the 54th regiment,  
 nephew of the late James Oakes, Esq. of this town, who  
 was killed at the battle of Toulouse, April 10, 1814 ; and  
 another to Lieut.-Col. Collier, of the Coldstream Guards,  
 killed before Bayonne.

On a pillar on the south side of the chancel, but facing  
 east, is a monument to Mr. Clopton Sturgeon. This

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\* A very ancient bearing: the fess is sometimes countercomponé, Heigham, Equiem.—“Spelman's *Aspilogia*.” It is still visible (to the eye of a herald) at the corner of a house in Crown-street, adjoining the Dog and Partridge public-house.

† A family of Wereham, in Norfolk.

family have long been in possession of an estate at Whepsted, near this place, called Manston Hall, perhaps the oldest tenure on this side of the county.

On a flat stone near the foot of this last—Sturgeon quartering Manston, and impaling per pale a lion salient between three fleur de lis.

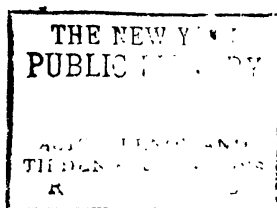
In the crypt, at the east end of the chancel, lie the remains of Joseph Weld, Esq. Sergeant at Law, Recorder, and at the time of his death, in 1711, one of the representatives of this town in parliament; of Col. West, a relation of the Delaware family, who died in 1751; of Mrs. West. who died in 1732; and of Catherine Ray, who died in 1770.

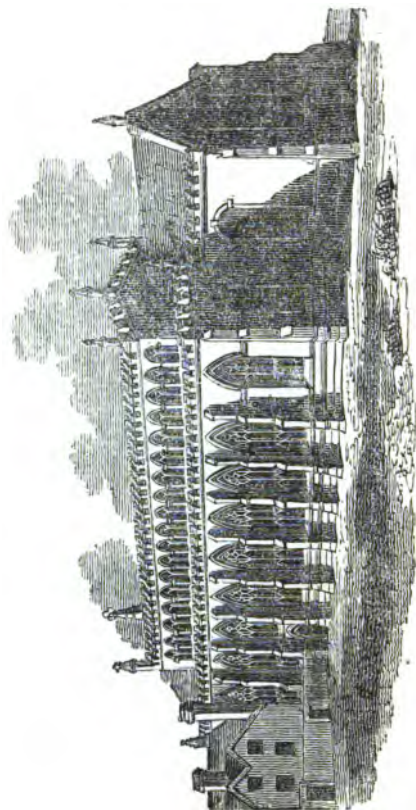
The antique octagon stone font is also deserving of notice. At the base are figures rudely sculptured, much defaced by time; and on its sides are the following arms:

1. Azure, 3 Ducal crowns Or, each transfix'd by 2 Arrows saltirewise Argent; (arms of the town granted by Ja. I. in 1608.)
2. Or, 2 lions passant guardant Azure (Hammer.)
3. Gules on a bend Argent 3 trefoils slipped Vert (Hervey.)
4. Argent on a bend Gules 3 Martlets Or (Davens.)
5. Or 3 Cinquefoils Gules (Dasey.)
6. Sa. a crescent between 2 mullets in pale Arg. (Jermyn.)
7. The crest of the town.
8. The see of Norwich.

A very fine organ has within a few years been erected at the west end of this church, which cost £800, chiefly raised by subscription. It corresponds in style with the building, and has a gallery uniform with those previously erected.

The north porch of this church, on which is inscribed, *Orate pro animabus Johannis Notyngham, et Isabelle uxoris suæ*, is of curious workmanship, and particularly the tail-piece; and is a subject noticed in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities of England*.





ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

## • ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.



ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, constructed of freestone, is a fine Gothic building, the west end of which is remarkably handsome.

The first church here was erected about the year 1200, by Abbot Sampson, who was dissuaded by his brethren of the abbey from his intention of performing a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James, at Compostella, in Spain; and in compliance with their recommendation he founded an edifice here in honour of that saint. The present structure, though far advanced in the year 1500, was not finished till the reformation, when Edward the Sixth gave £200 towards its completion. Its length is one hundred and thirty-seven feet, and its breadth sixty-nine; the aisles are each twenty feet wide; and the chancel is fifty-six feet by twenty-eight feet. Against the wall in the south aisle are two elegant monuments enclosed with iron railing; one of them to the Right Hon. James Reynolds, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, who died in 1738; and the other to Mary, his wife. The baron is represented sitting in his robes of justice; on each side is a weeping figure, and above are his armorial bearings, with other embellishments. The following in-

scription upon the pedestal records the virtues of the deceased:

Propter jacet

Præhon. JACOBUS REYNOLDS, Arm. capitalis baro scaccarii,

Alter olim e Duumviris hujus Municipii et Proprætor.\*

Qua facie fuerit, ut potuit, sculptor indicavit

Animi dotes, Probitatem, Candorem Munificientiam

Doctrinam, Eloquium exarare, opus magis arduum

Heu! corporis fragilitate vinci posse ingenium!

Cum serviret ad legem, acerrima correptus paralyti,

Fractis omnibus et solutis nervis,

Mente, motu, vitâ aliquandiu, annum oculis carebat.

Per tot tamen eluctatus impedimenta,

In eam dignitatis sedem, populo plaudente, ascendit

Quam demum, vi morbi veteris oppressus, deseruit.

Dein pede celeri ad hanc quietiorem properavit.

Conjugi priori Mariæ ipse a dextra monumentum,

Hoc illi Alicia, † posterior, vere pia, posuit.

Obiit. 9o Feb. A. D. 1738o, ætat. 53o. ‡

H. S. E.

MARIA

Uxor Præhon. JACOBI REYNOLDS, Arm.

Capitalis Baronis Scaccarii Dni. Regis

Et una e filiabus et cohæredibus Thomæ Smyth,

De Thrandeston, in Agro Suff. Arm. defuncti.

\* Proprætor Urbanus, Recorder of a City.—*Ainsworth.*

† Her maiden name was Rainbird. She was wife first of Lord Chief Baron Reynolds; secondly of Mr. Richard Markes, of Fornham St. Genevieve, who died in 1742; thirdly of Robert Plampin, of Chadacrè, Esq., who died 1754. She died in 1776, and is buried within a very short distance of the Duke of Norfolk's seat at Fornham, a spot formerly the church-yard of that parish.

‡ This epitaph was said to have been written by a Mr. Frere. About that time (or before) the families of Reynolds and Frere were connected by marriage, as I find by an impalement in a pedigree.—F. H. T. B.

## Lectissima Fæmina

Quam morum suavitas cum gravitate quâdam conjuncta  
mirum in modum ornavit.

## Cujus Mors

Summum amicis dolorem attulit,

Marito vero

Orbitatem et inexplẽbile desiderium  
reliquit.

Obijt. 18o Mensis Julii,

A. D. 1736.

æt. 53.

The following inscription upon a neat white marble tablet to the memory of the Rev. M. T. Becher, late master of the Free Grammar School of this town, may gratify many of our readers educated under him :

M. S.

M. T. BECHER, CL. A. M.

Coll. Regal. Cantabrigiæ · olim · socii ·

Ludi · in · hoc · municipio · Regii ·

Per · annos · fere · xxii · magistri ·

ingenium · quod · in · illo · fuit · felix · ac · limatum ·

Literasque · minime · vulgares ·

sed · interiores · illas · et · reconditas ·

acceptiores · fecit ·

vitæ · ac · morum · candida · simplicitas ·

morbo · repentino · abreptus ·

III · non · jun. anno · salutis · MDCCCIX · ætatis · XLV ·

sui · desiderium · omnibus · reliquit ·

Quibus · cum · illo ·

vel · disciplinæ · commercium · vel · amicitia · interfuerat ·

Ludi · rectores ·

ob · labores · ejus · in · Pueritiam · informandam ·

feliciter · impensos ·

Hoc · marmor ·

Pietatis · ergo · atque · Honoris ·

P. C.



On the north side, near the west entrance, is the following :

To the memory of

THE REVD. EDWARD VALENTINE BLOMFIELD, M. A.

Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge,

who died Oct. 9. 1816. Aged 28.

The happiest gifts of nature, highly cultivated by education,  
produced, in the subject of this pious tribute,  
an union of all the amiable and excellent qualities,  
which at once endear the individual, and ennoble our species.

To classical attainments of the highest order, were added  
the full possession of several modern languages,  
an intimate acquaintance with polite literature,  
and a chastised taste, not unaccompanied with  
practical skill, in the polite arts.

These accomplishments received the highest sanction  
from the pure example of his life,  
from the faithful discharge of his clerical duties,  
from the faith, the hope, and the charity  
of a sincere Christian.

Erected by the Companions of his Youth.

Beneath is his profile by Chantry, on one side of which  
is a scroll, inscribed "Desiderium Porsoni," on the other  
an appropriate device.

On a mural tablet of white and grey marble, on the  
south side:

In a vault near this place lie the remains of

WILLIAM NORFORD, M.D.,

late of this town,

who, in an extensive practice of more than 32 years,  
was universally respected for his professional talents, and beloved  
for his private virtues.

He died March, 1793, aged 73.

Of his children by his second wife, consisting of 7 sons and 3 daughters,

THOMAS, M.D., the eldest,

JAMES, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy,  
and HENRY, Captain in his Majesty's Seventy-sixth Regiment,  
were prematurely cut off at the age of 27, 29, and 26;  
but not before they had given the most flattering promise of eminence  
in their respective professions.

To HENRY,

who was killed, after having greatly signalized himself in an action  
with Holkar, at Deeg, in the West Indies,  
and whose death deprived his widowed mother of that consolation  
and support which she enjoyed from his filial attention,  
His brother Officers paid a very honourable tribute of respect for his  
gallantry as a soldier, and his amiable qualities as a man,  
by subscribing for a monument to his memory, near the spot on  
which he fell.

MARIANNE and ANNABELLA,

two of his surviving daughters, have erected this commemorative  
tablet as the united testimony of their love and veneration.

In a shield, the arms below, Gules a lion rampant  
Ermine.

On a plain tablet affixed to the south wall is the following  
inscription :

Sacred to the memory of

JOHN WOODWARD,

who died April 9th, 1814,

aged 42 years:

an attorney of this town,

no less esteemed

for the clearness of his head,

than for the integrity of his heart;

in his manners gentle,

in his profession

plain, simple, and correct;

confirming the universal maxim that

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."\*

---

\* This inscription has always been understood to have been  
written by the late William Smith, Esq.

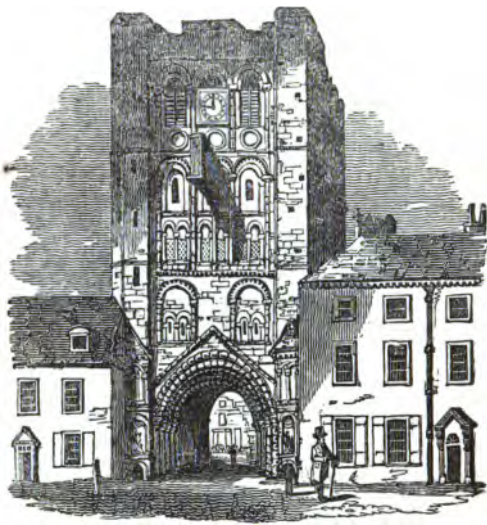
On a curious old black marble tablet at the east end of the north aisle is the following inscription in gilt letters:

EDWARD DARBIE, Gent: who departed this life the 29: of  
 Septemb: 1631: : Ovt of his pious zeale and affection to  
 God's glory, and sovs of poore people, gave in his life  
 time yeerely 17l: 6s: 8d: to maintayne a pvblikè chatechizing  
 every fortnight in this parish of 65: poore people to each of  
 which he allowed a twopenny loafe of bread each time of  
 their chatechizing for their fvrther incovragement, the overplvs to  
 the Minister and Chvrch Officers attending vpon that  
 occasion: for the performance whereof he gave in his will 300£:  
 to be layd ovt in land for the continvance of this pious worke  
 for ever in whose memorie his brother Henrie Darbie,  
 Gent: erected this monvment: :  
 Etiam mortvvs prædicat: :

In the years 1828-9 the whole interior of St. James's church was restored and beautified by the Rev. G. J. Haggitt, at an expense of £2000, raised chiefly by subscriptions. The present galleries were then erected, and the accommodations in the church otherwise increased to their present extent. There are now sittings for more than eighteen hundred persons. It has a very good and powerful organ. The chancel, pulpit, &c. are distinguished by more than usual neatness. The painted glass which was scattered about in the different windows has been collected and put into one, forming a beautiful and complete window at the east end of the church; for which great improvement the parish is indebted to the taste and liberality of the Rev. G. J. Haggitt. The Rev. Mr. Image, Rector of Whepsted, a gentleman who draws in an elegant manner, made a sketch for the window, and rendered his assistance on this occasion.

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SAXON TOWER, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

## THE SAXON TOWER.



THE CHURCH GATE, situated opposite to the west end of the abbey church, to which in ancient times it served as a magnificent portal, is considered to be one of the noblest specimens of what is termed Saxon architecture in the kingdom. It is eighty feet in height, of a quadrangular figure, and remarkable for the simple plainness and solidity of its construction. Its tower, though thirty feet distant from St. James's Church, serves as a steeple to that edifice. In the space between the church and the gate, now occupied by a house, a chapel of Jesus was originally intended to stand. "The arches of this tower," observes Kirby, in the *Suffolk Traveller*, "are all round, of a Saxon form, and seem to be much older than Henry the Third's time." Some are of opinion that the gate was erected in the reign of William the Conqueror, at the time that the abbey church was first built of stone. The material of which it is composed abounds with small shells, which, though in their natural state very brittle and perishable, have acquired such hardness as to resist the injuries of several successive centuries, notwithstanding their exposure to the elements by the decomposition of the softer portions of the stone. The eastern and western sides of the gate are supported in their interior by two large semi-circular arches, which admit a free passage for

carriages. On the western exterior, near the foundation, are two curious *bas-reliefs* in stone. That on the left represents mankind in their fallen state, by the figures of Adam and Eve, with a serpent entwined around them, and Satan in the back ground insulting Adam. The other *relief*, emblematic of the delivery of man from his bondage, exhibits God the Father, with flowing hair and a long parted beard, sitting triumphantly in a circle, surrounded by Cherubim. Excepting that the principal figure has lost the right hand, this relic of ancient sculpture is in good preservation. One of the pannels at the back of the organ in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, is carved in a manner so similar to this, that it is considered to be a copy. The late Empress Catherine of Russia is said to have offered seven hundred guineas for the pannel.

The capitals of some of the columns in the interior of this gateway exhibit grotesque figures, apparently coeval with the structure. It is to be regretted that time has made considerable ravages on this venerable edifice. In various parts, especially on the side next to the churchyard, wide fissures are conspicuous; and on the other side it is said to be twelve inches out of the perpendicular.

## THE CHURCH-YARD.



THE church-yard, which is of considerable extent, lies between the churches of St. James and St. Mary; the remains of the conventual church forming a partial boundary on one side. It is kept in excellent order: an avenue of lofty lime-trees runs diagonally across it, and forms a pleasant promenade. The sepulchral memorials are exceedingly numerous. Singular as it may appear, it is private property, belonging to the corporation of Bury, having been purchased at a sale by auction for £350 in the year 1798.

Nearly in the centre is a small plot of ground enclosed with iron railing, and planted with various shrubs and trees, formerly "the Chapel of the Charnel," in which it is said Lydgate the poet wrote many of his works. Not many years since it was the residence and shop of a blacksmith, when it was purchased by the late John Spink, Esq., who converted it into a mausoleum for himself and family. A plain marble tablet with the following inscription marks the spot of his interment:



## THE CHURCH-YARD.

To the memory of  
**JOHN SPINK, ESQ.**  
 Who died October 22nd, 1794,  
 Aged 65 years,  
 This tablet is inscribed by his Executors,  
 Not to record virtues  
 which have raised a lasting monument  
 in the hearts of those who knew him,  
 But  
 to inform the stranger  
 that under this humble stone  
**THE CONSTANT AND UNWEARIED FRIEND**  
**OF HUMAN NATURE IN DISTRESS,**  
 lies buried,  
**NOT FORGOTTEN.**

Near this tomb is a plain upright stone, terminating  
 in a pyramid, with the figure of a cross engraved upon  
 it, and underneath is the following inscription :

Here lies interred the body of  
**MARY HASELTON,**  
 A young maiden of this town,  
 born of Roman Catholic parents,  
 and virtuously brought up ;  
 Who being in the act of prayer,  
 repeating her vespers,  
 Was instantaneously killed  
 by a flash of lightning,  
 August 16th, 1785,  
 Aged 9 years.

Of the old inscriptions formerly in this cemetery the  
 following are entitled to preservation on account of their  
 gross absurdity :

Here lies Joan Kitchen, when her glass was spent,  
 She kicked up her heels and away she went.

On the east side is the following inscription on the tomb of a blacksmith :

My sledge and hammer I've reclined,  
 My bellows too have lost their wind,  
 My fire extinct, my forge decayed,  
 And in the dust my vice is laid ;  
 My coals are spent, my irons gone,  
 My nails are drove, my work is done.

On a tombstone on the west side of the church-yard is the following epitaph :

Here lies the husband of a loving wife :  
 She lost all earthly comfort when he lost his life ;  
 A sudden death, a shocking sight to see,  
 His last life's blood was sprinkled over she ;  
 The king immortal gave the sudden stroke,  
 He heav'd a sigh, and a blood vessel broke ;  
 He was an honest, and an upright man,  
 Boast more ye great ones if you can.

Near St. Mary's church is a stone to the memory of Mary Martin, who, by the office of midwife, brought into the world 2237 children ; and a few years ago here was a memorial of another, who had assisted at the births of 4323 living children.\*

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\* These good ladies were not the most celebrated of their profession. Mary Strode, of Frome, who died at the age of seventy-six, had kept an account of her delivering 4682. (*Month. Mag.* 1804, 278.) Mrs. Lewis, of Monmouth, who began to practise midwifery at the age of fifteen, delivered 6000. (*Month. Mag.* July, 1801, 557.) Grace Cawood, of Otley, in Yorkshire, in the course of forty years, delivered upwards of 5000. (*Gent.'s Mag.* 1798, 1155.) At Norwich, Mrs. Bowles, in the course of thirty years, brought into the world upwards of 8000 children. (*Cambr. Chron.* May 23, 1789.) At Jamaica, a midwife died some years ago at the age of one hundred and eighteen, whose productions in this way amounted to 143,000. (*Month. Mag.* 1805, 531.—*Gent.'s Mag.* 1805, 877.)

On the west side of the church-yard, on a wall, is the following:

Reader!  
 Pause at this humble stone:  
     it records  
 The fall of unguarded youth,  
 By the allurements of vice,  
     and the treacherous snares  
     of seduction:  
 SARAH LLOYD,  
 on the 23rd of April, 1800,  
 in the 22nd year of her age,  
 Suffered a just but ignominious  
     Death,  
 for admitting her abandoned seducer  
 into the dwelling-house of her mistress  
     in the night of the 3rd Oct.  
     1799,  
 and becoming the instrument  
     in his hands of the crimes  
 of robbery and house-burning.  
 These were her last words,  
 "May my example be a warning  
     to thousands."

On the north side of the church-yard, enclosed in the grounds of Dr. Probart, are the magnificent and beautiful ruins\* of the once celebrated conventual church, built to receive the body of the patron saint. By means of the

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\* On one of which is placed a white marble tablet inscribed as follows:—"At the foot of this pillar lie re-interred the remains of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, and Knight of the Garter, second son of "Old John of Gaunt, time honour'd Lancaster." He was born at Castle Beaufort in France, from whence he took his name; he became Lord Chancellor and High Admiral of England, and filled other great offices of state; he commanded the rear-guard of his nephew King Henry the Fifth at the battle of Agincourt, and

ruins, the site of the church is easily traced; but it is a lamentable fact, that there is neither model, (excepting the one mentioned in page 39,) drawing, nor print, which can be depended upon, shewing the elevation of either the church or the monastery, or indeed of any part of this famous establishment, which ranked for opulence and power as the third in the kingdom.

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died at East Greenwich, Anno 1427, æt. 52. By his own desire he was buried in this far-famed monastic church,

“ Whose mould'ring ruins mark her fallen state.”

In the year 1772, some workmen digging on the north side of this ancient church, found a leaden coffin containing the body of the duke, carefully wrapped up in cere-cloth, and in the most perfect state of preservation, although since it was put under the ground, three hundred and fifty years had then passed away. At that time one of the hands was obtained to show that the mode of preservation was almost equal to the Egyptian art of embalming. It is now deposited in the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

J. BENJAFIELD, Posuit, 1827.

THE  
BOTANIC GARDEN AND ABBEY GROUNDS.

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THE BOTANIC GARDEN was established in the year 1820, by a gentleman devoted to Botany, and under the patronage of the nobility and gentry of the town and county. It was at that period situated on the east side of the church-yard, and immediately on the bank of the river Lark ; but the present beautiful site was suggested by the noble proprietor the Marquis of Bristol, who, being satisfied with the zeal and ability of the projector and superintendent of the old garden, was pleased to grant him a lease of the great court of the abbey for the purpose, and also to allow the entrance through the magnificent gateway ; a house was also built for the conductor, and the grounds were laid out and planted by him in the year 1831. Few gardens in the kingdom can boast of a situation possessing so many advantages : on passing under the splendid arches of the abbey-gate the view extends over the garden to the plantations on St. Edmund's Hill, with the Vine-fields, to the abbey bridge ; the river, whose gentle stream meanders along the valley, terminates the grounds of this once far-famed monastic establishment, and is ornamented with a great variety of aquatic birds for the amusement of the visitors. On the south, the

majestic ruins of the abbey church are seen amidst trees of great luxuriance and beauty. The church of St. James with the Saxon Tower are also objects of considerable attraction and interest ; the conservatory and hot-houses are attached to the walls which formed a part of the offices of the abbey. The abbot's palace crossed the grounds at the end of the long walk, and the cloisters (now used for the archery ground) are attached to the ruins of the palace ; the crypt and a picturesque mass still remain, and are very interesting to the antiquary.

The plants are arranged in their natural orders according to the enlightened system of Jussieu. An area of one acre is laid out in circles, similar to the splendid Botanic Garden at Brussels, with the addition of turf paths, and surrounded by an arboretum ; spacious walks, with a circuitous lawn to the margin of the river, are among its many other attractions.

Duplicate plants are disposed of at a moderate charge to subscribers only, and every information given for future culture.

The promenades are enlivened by excellent bands of music, and the archery meetings add much to the gaiety of the scene.

The subscription to the garden is £2 2s. per annum ; and £1 1s. to persons resident at a distance of more than five miles : visitors are admitted by paying 1s. each, and children 6d.

## THE CORPORATION, PRESENT STATE OF THE TOWN, &c.



THE period at which this town was first incorporated does not appear to be accurately known. Previously to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, which came into operation September 1835, it was governed under a charter granted by King James the First in the fourth year of his reign. Two years afterwards that monarch gave the reversion of the houses, tithes, and glebes called the Almoner's Barns, and of the fairs and markets of the town in fee farm; the reversion of the gaol, with the office of gaoler, belonging to the liberty of Bury; and also the toll-house, now the market cross, in present possession. In the twelfth year of his reign, King James was further pleased to give the churches, with the bells, libraries, and other appurtenances; also the rectories, oblations, and profits of the same churches not formerly granted. He much enlarged the liberties of the corporation for the better government of the town, and at the same time he confirmed to the feoffees of Bury all the lands and possessions which had been given or bequeathed by former benefactors.\*

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\* The donations, &c. in lands, houses, and money for public and charitable purposes in this town are very considerable. Vide appendix, No. I.

The government of the town is vested in the hands of a mayor, who is chief magistrate, a recorder, six aldermen, and twenty-four common councilmen.

The armorial bearings of the corporate body are those of the abbey, which are displayed in a vignette at the commencement of this volume. They are as follows :

Azure, three crowns, Or; each transfix'd with two arrows, saltier-wise, Argent.

Crest.—On a helmet on a wreath, Or and Azure, a wolf sejant, proper, holding a king's head, couped proper, crowned Or, mantled Gules and Argent.\*

The market days at Bury are Wednesday and Saturday: the former, which is the more considerable, is chiefly for corn; and of late years, from the convenience resulting by a spacious market for cattle, it has become, with the exception of Norwich, the largest mart for live stock in

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\* This crest, which the reader will perceive, is allusive to the story of St. Edmund's head having been found by a wolf in a wood at Hoxne, is on the fonts of the churches and in other places in the town. "According to Reymer, Fuller, Tanner, and Edmondson, this monastery bore for its arms 'azure,' three ducal crowns two and one 'or,' which were the arms of King Edmund. In the manuscript life of this saint by John Lydgate the monk of Bury, written temp. Henry the Sixth, is an illuminated representation of one of the banners which was said to have been borne by King Edmund in his wars. It was the royal arms, afterwards adopted by the monastery, three crowns signifying, according to the poet, 'royal dignity, virginity, and martyrdom.'" The arrows transfixing the crowns were introduced by the monks to commemorate the martyrdom of their patron. "In Rice's Suffolk Collections, another coat of arms is ascribed to one of the greater obedientiaries of the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, viz. 'Azure,' three pair of keys adorned in triangle 'Or.'" Vide "Index Monasticus," by Richard Taylor, of Norwich, folio, 1821, p. 78.



the eastern counties. Both of them are abundantly supplied with provisions of all sorts.

Bury has three annual fairs; the first on the Tuesday and two following days in Easter week; the second on the second of October, and the third on the first of December, which is a considerable one for horses, cattle, butter and cheese. The chief magistrate for the time being is lord of the fairs, and has a right to prolong them at his pleasure. The second fair, which is the principal, and probably the more ancient, generally continues about three weeks. The charter for it was granted by King Henry the Third to the abbot in the year 1272, and it was formerly one of the most celebrated marts in the kingdom. During the fair, Bury was the resort of persons of the highest distinction, for whom the abbot kept an open table; people of inferior rank were entertained by the monks in the refectory. Mary, the widowed Queen of France, came every year from her residence at Westhorpe, with her noble consort the Duke of Suffolk, to attend this mart. She had a magnificent tent for the reception of the numerous distinguished personages who resorted thither to pay their respects to her, and a band of music for their diversion. The fair was then held, as it always has been, on the Angel Hill, where different rows of booths were assigned to the manufacturers of London, Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester, and other towns, and even to some foreigners, particularly the Dutch. These rows of booths received the names of streets; such as London-street, Norwich-street, &c. from the respective towns by whose traders they were occupied. In point of trade, Bury fair, in common with most others, has greatly declined within the last century; but it is still a

place of very fashionable resort, and merchandize and goods of various kinds, especially fancy articles, find a considerable sale.

The town, in its present state, including the suburbs, is about a mile and a half in length, from south to north, and a mile and a quarter broad, from east to west. The general division of the town into two parishes runs down the middle of Abbeygate-street. The town being situate upon a rising ground and a sandy soil, the streets are always very clean. Previously, however, to the year 1811, when an act of parliament was obtained for the purpose of extending to the whole town the advantages of paving, lighting, and watching, most of them were paved with pebbles, Abbeygate-street being the only one that had a foot-way of flag stones on each side. It is believed to be peculiar to this town, that the inhabitants invariably place the definite article *the* before the names of all their streets.

The population of Bury has been constantly increasing within the last four or five centuries. In the year 1377 (51 Edward the Third) the number of inhabitants was 3500; in the reign of Edward the Sixth there were "about 3000 housling persons." In Queen Elizabeth's reign, when the town petitioned for a charter to choose representatives for parliament, there were said to be 4000 communicants—meaning probably such persons as were of a proper age to receive the sacrament; in 1757 the population of St. Mary's parish was 3122, that of St. James's 2697, making an aggregate of 5819; in 1775 the entire population was found to be 7135; in 1801 the population of St. Mary's parish was 4090, and of St. James's 3565, making an aggregate of 7655. According to the

census taken in the year 1811, the total population of St. Mary's parish was 4206, that of St. James's 3780, making a total of 7986. In 1775 the number of houses was 1294; in 1801, 1360; in 1811, (including thirty that were uninhabited,) 1500. The number of families in 1801 was 1648; in 1811, 1681, of which one hundred and sixty-four were returned as chiefly employed in agriculture, nine hundred and sixty-six in trade, &c., and five hundred and fifty-one not included in either of those classes. In 1821 the population of St. Mary's parish was 5230, and that of St. James's 4769, making a total of 9999. According to the last census, (1831,) the number of inhabitants in St. Mary's was 5494, and St. James's 5942, making 11,436. The number of houses at the present time giving votes for parliamentary representatives is 659, and for the members of the municipal body 634. The present population is calculated to be above 12,000.

The town of Bury had five gates, all of which were standing about the year 1766, when they were taken down by order of the corporation, to afford a more convenient passage for carriages. At each of these gates was anciently an hospital, or some religious foundation, or both, as at the east-gate, the south-gate, and risby-gate.

Near the north-gate, on the east side, contiguous to the Thetford road, are the ruins of St. Saviour's hospital, the most celebrated establishment of the kind in Bury. It was in this building, as already stated, that Humphrey the Good Duke of Gloucester is believed to have been murdered.\* The space for the entrance, which appears

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\* The following is extracted from a poem by Ferrers, in the second volume of the "Mirror for Magistrates," 1815, entitled

to have been originally adorned with a stately portal, is yet distinguishable, as are the fragments of a large window above. Part of the wall which surrounded the hospital and its offices also remains. A little below St. Saviour's

---

*"Howe Homfrey Plantagenet Duke of Glocester Protector of England, during the minority of his nephue King Henry the Sixt, (commonly called the good duke,) by practise of enemyes was brought to confusion."*

Dead was I found by such as best did know  
 The maner how the same was brought to passe,  
 And then my corps was set out for a show,  
 By view whereof nothing perceiued was :<sup>\*</sup>  
 Whereby the worlde may see as in a glasse,  
 Th' vnsure state of them that stand most hye,  
 Which than dread least, when daunger is most nye.  
 And also see what daunger they are in,  
 Which next they king are to succede in place :  
 Since kinges most part bee ielous of theyr kynne,  
 Whome I aduise, forewarned by my case,  
 To beare low sayle, and not too much embrace  
 The people's loue: for as *Senec* sayth truly:  
*O quam funestus est fauor populi.*

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\* A parliament was somoned to be kept at Bery, whether resorted all the peres of the realme, and emongest them the Duke of Gloucester, whiche on the second daie of the session was by the Lord Beamonde, then highe constable of England, accompanied with the Duke of Buckyghnam, and other, arrested, apprehended, and put in warde, and all his seruauntes sequestred from hym, and xxxii of the chiefe of his retinue, were sente to diuerse prisons, to the greate admiration of the common people. The duke the night after hys imprisonment, was found dedde in his bed, and his body shewed to the lordes and commons, as thoughe he had died of a palsey or empostome: but all indifferent persons well knew that he died of no natural, but of some violent force.—*Hall.*

hospital, on the left of the Thetford road, stood St. Thomas's hospital or chapel, now a private dwelling occupied by the Rev. H. Thompson. About half a mile beyond St. Saviour's hospital stood the Friary, the site of which may yet be traced. On the west side of Northgate-street, near the gate-space, is an ancient brick gateway, supposed to have been the entrance of a parsonage house.

The arches in the east wall of the monastery, described by Grose, were intended to serve as a water course, and perhaps also as an occasional foot-bridge, by means of planks laid from one projecting buttress to another. Just over the bridge, on the south side of the road leading to Ixworth, are some slight remains of St. Mary's chapel. Not far from the Eastgate stood St. Nicholas's hospital, the remains of which have been some time occupied as a farm-house. A little to the westward the chapel belonging to the hospital has been converted into a barn and stable. On the north side of the road between this hospital and Eastgate bridge, a few fragments of wall indicate the site of St. Stephen's hospital.

Just without the south-gate, was the hospital of St. Petronilla. This structure has long been demolished. The eastern window of the chapel, of beautiful tracery, was a few years since purchased, for building stone, by P. Bennet, Esq., who has preserved it for future admiration, by placing it at the west end of his chapel farm, in Eastgate-street, formerly St. Nicholas's hospital. The hospital, which, from its site, appears to have been an extensive building, stood at the south side of the chapel. Parts of the walls, serving for fences, still remain. A

small piece of ground, between the chapel and the hospital, is supposed to have been the cemetery of the establishment.

Near the Westgate stood a hermitage, the remains of which are now used as a cow-house. Here also stood our Lady's chapel, of which not even the site is now visible.

Close to Risby-gate stood a Chantry, called Stone chapel, now the Cock public-house, the curious flint-stone walls of which are entitled to the admiration of the antiquary. Some distance beyond the gate, on the left hand side of the road, is the site of St. Peter's hospital, at which infirm and leprous priests were supported. Near the gate space is an octangular stone, supposed to be the pedestal of one of the crosses which originally indicated the boundary of the abbot's jurisdiction. About the year 1677, Bury market was held without Risby-gate, because the small-pox raged in the town. The cavity at the top of this stone was then filled with vinegar, in which country people, resorting to the market, were accustomed to wash their money, to avoid infection.

The town of Bury appears to have enjoyed the benefit of a free school at a very early period. Abbot Sampson, in the year 1198, erected a school-house, and settled a stipend on the master, whose duty was to instruct, gratuitously, forty poor boys. This building stood near St. Margaret's church, now the Shire-hall, and the street received from it the name of School-hall-street, which it still retains. The free grammar school, founded by Edward the Sixth, seems to have been a revival of Abbot Sampson's institution. Its original situation was in Eastgate-street; but as that was found inconvenient, a new school-house was erected in Northgate-street, by public contribution.

Over the door, in front of the building, is the bust of the royal founder; and under his arms, at the upper end of the school-room, are the following lines :—

*Edvardus Sextus posuit, virtutis alumnis  
Gratis duce puer, regia namque schola est.*

The school is free for the sons of all inhabitants. There are nearly one hundred scholars on the foundation, and the number of private pupils is considerable. Adjoining the school is a handsome house for the upper-master.

There are five charity schools in Bury: two in connexion with the Suffolk Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, consisting of two hundred and twenty-one boys and one hundred and three girls; two "free schools," conducted partly on the Lancasterian plan, consisting of two hundred boys and eighty girls; and an infant school, in which are from sixty to one hundred children. From funds belonging to what were formerly called "the old charity schools," and from various small bequests, as also from the proceeds of an annual sermon, fifty of the boys are entirely clothed, and most of the girls. Twenty-one boys (at the time of making up the last Report) in addition attend the national, and several the free school on a Sunday.

Amongst the charitable institutions of this town, must be mentioned Clopton's Hospital, a handsome brick building, with projecting wings, which was founded and endowed in the year 1730, pursuant to the will of the late Poley Clopton, M. D., as an asylum for twelve poor men and women, widowers and widows, three of each sex out

of each parish. The participants must have been house-keepers, upwards of sixty years of age, who have paid scot and lot, and received no parochial relief. In the front of the building are the founder's arms, with a Latin inscription, recording the date and object of the institution. The following epitaph to the memory of Mr. Clopton is in the Church of Liston, in Essex :—

Here lies

POLEY CLOPTON, M. D.

a man

Skilled in almost every art of literature ;

But in those studies,

That either instruct or adorn the Physician,

Superior to most men.

This excellent man knew well the various

Calamities and Misfortunes

of the human race ; he knew also what it was

to have both ability and inclination

to relieve the Wretched.

To assist the Poor

was his chief concern ;

But how kind, how compassionate, he was to those oppressed

with Age and Poverty

(Whom he always held dear to him)

His last will abundantly proves ;

For he left the annual Rent for ever of £300. by far

the greatest part of his estate, for the support of

twelve poor people belonging to St. Eds. Bury in the

County of Suffolk ; a monument this of piety to God and

benevolence to men, that will endure to endless ages.

He died Oct. 31, 1730, aged 56. \*

The Shire-hall, which, as already stated, occupies the

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\* Dr. Poley Clopton was the second son of William Clopton, Esq. of Liston Hall, Essex; and of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Poley, of Boxted, Knight. He died about the year 1730.



site of the ancient church of St. Margaret, is a building of modern erection, containing two convenient courts for the trial of criminal and civil causes. The entrance to the crown court is from the church-yard ; that to the *nisi prius* court, from the street. In the year 1804, and again in 1818, great improvements were effected in the accommodation of these courts.

The Guild-hall belongs to the Guild-hall Feoffment and not to the Corporation, and gives name to the street in which it stands. The modern alterations which have been made in the body of the building are utterly at variance with its ancient porch of flint, brick, and stone. Here the town sessions are held, and the general business of the borough transacted. Over the entrance is a chamber, in which, under three keys, in the custody of the Recorder, Senior Feoffee, and the Mayor for the time being, the archives of the town are kept.

The old county gaol was situated in the market-place. The new gaol, which, in Mr. Buxton's very popular pamphlet "*On Prison Discipline*," published in the year 1819, is spoken of in terms of the highest praise, for situation, construction, and management, stands nearly a mile from the centre of the town, on the London road. This edifice, "which by the recent improvements has a magnificent stone front, wrought in rustic, was completed in 1805. The buildings are enclosed by a boundary wall twenty feet high, of an irregular octagon form, the diameter being two hundred and ninety-two feet. Four of the sides are one hundred and ninety-two feet each, and the other four seventy feet and a half. The entrance is the turnkey's lodge. The keeper's house, also an irregular octagon building, is situated in the centre of the prison,

raised six steps above the level of the other buildings, and so placed that all the court-yards, as well as the entrance to the gaol, are under constant inspection. The prison consists of four wings, sixty-nine feet by thirty-two; three of these are divided by a partition-wall along the centre; and the fourth is parted into three divisions; by which means the different classes of prisoners are cut off from all communication with each other. The chapel is in the centre of the keeper's house, up one pair of stairs; stone galleries lead to it from the several wings, and it is partitioned off, so that each class is separated the same as in the prison."

Agreeably to a resolution passed at the quarter sessions in the early part of the year 1819, the prison has been enlarged to facilitate the important object of giving employment to the respective prisoners; to separate juvenile delinquents of both sexes from the adults; to form hospitals for the sick; and to erect brewing and baking offices for the whole consumption of the gaol.

A tread-mill upon a most excellent construction has been erected in this gaol, on which the prisoners are employed in grinding corn and manufacturing flour. It is worked by means of four wheels of inconsiderable diameter, extending on the right and left of the machinery to a length equal to the employment of eighty-four men, who work in four distinct and separate classes, and without any one class communicating with the other.

The distinguishing character of the mill is that it requires no previous instruction, and a possibility does not exist that any one can do less than his proper portion of the work.

The earnings of the prisoners employed by the county

are thus divided:—four-fifths to the county, and one-fifth to the governor.

The former house of correction, nearly adjoining the gaol, is now appropriated to females. It is bounded by a separate wall enclosing about an acre of ground, and the prison stands in the centre. This is a square building, having the keeper's house in front. The keeper of the gaol and house of correction has a salary of £500 per annum, and an allowance for assistants; the chaplain has a yearly salary of £200, and the surgeon a salary of £100 per annum. Mr. Nield, who visited most of our prisons some years ago, says, "in the appointment of a gaoler, I consider the county particularly fortunate in their choice of Mr. Orridge, who to great abilities unites firmness and humanity in the discharge of his important trust." Mr. Orridge still holds his office with, if possible, increased esteem. In the year 1819, in consequence of the celebrity of Bury gaol, Mr. Orridge was honoured with the commands of the Emperor of Russia to furnish him with plans of the building, its internal regulations, &c., which are published in a thin quarto volume.

The Borough Bridewell stands on what is called Hog Hill or the beast market, and was formerly a Jewish synagogue; it is called in old writings Moyse (Moses's) hall. It is built upon arches; and its walls, faced with stone, are of great solidity. From its circular windows it is evidently very ancient; of a date probably almost as remote as the conquest. Its dimensions are thirty-six feet by twenty-seven. The sculpture under one of the windows is deserving of notice.

Opposite the market-cross stand the butchery and

shambles, which are built of freestone. George, the second Earl of Bristol, contributed £400 towards the finishing of these buildings, which were completed in 1761. In 1836 a Corn Exchange was erected on the Meat-market, between the shambles and Concert-room: it is a plain white-brick building sixty-five feet long and fifty-three wide, and it has a sky-light the whole extent of the crown of the roof, besides excellent side lights. The cost of its erection is estimated at about £1200.

The SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, which were completed in a very elegant style, at an expense of nearly £5000, about the year 1804, occupy the south side of Angel Hill. On the east side facing the street are six large handsome windows; and on the opposite side is a very large semi-circular recess between two fire-places. The ball-room is well proportioned, seventy-three feet in length, thirty-seven in breadth, and twenty-nine in height. The supper-room is thirty-seven feet by twenty-four; the billiard-room twenty-nine feet by eighteen; and the news-room twenty-eight feet by eighteen. The establishment contains also a reading-room, card-rooms, &c. The whole is supported by about one hundred and fifty subscribers, and conducted by a committee of five gentlemen. The balls, which are held annually during the fair in October, are attended by all the nobility and fashion of the county. There are balls in the winter, which are also supported exclusively by the higher classes.

The Angel Inn, one of the most conspicuous buildings in the town, and the first establishment of the kind in the county, stands on the west side of Angel Hill. The

spacious vaults beneath are supposed to have belonged to the abbey, with which they evidently had a subterraneous communication. The charnel house of the abbey is also thought to have been in these vaults. The Angel Inn was given, with some small tenements and pieces of ground, by William Tassel, Esq., partly towards the maintenance of the curates, and partly for the repair of the churches, to ease the inhabitants. It may here be remarked, that the north side of the Angel Hill, the Cook-row, (now called Abbeygate-street,) &c., still bear signs of having been used in former times for the domestic purposes of the abbey. Belonging to the house at the corner of Cook-row are some cellars, supposed to have served as kitchens to the abbey, in which are several ovens, a chimney, &c.

A handsome theatre was erected here in the year 1780, on the site of the old market-cross, from a design by Mr. Robert Adams, of whose taste and architectural skill it may be regarded as a beautiful specimen. This building is now used as a Concert-room, and for other occasional purposes. The structure is of white brick, with the ornamental parts of freestone. The under part of the building, which is open, is, as was the market-cross formerly, appropriated to the use of the farmers and corn merchants. The Earl of Bristol, who contributed so liberally towards the erection of the shambles, gave £500 towards the building of this theatre. Of late years, however, it was thought to be too small; and as it possessed some other inconveniences, a piece of ground was purchased in the winter of 1818, for the purpose of building a new theatre in the southern part of the town.

This building, from a design by Mr. Wilkin, the architect, was completed and opened for public performance in the month of October, 1819. It is occupied by the Norwich company. The period of performance is during the great fair.

The Unitarians' meeting-house is a modern structure, situate in Churchgate-street. The Baptists' chapel is in Garland-street; and that for the Independents in Whiting-street. The Society of Friends, called Quakers, have a meeting-house in the Long Brackland. The Wesleyan chapel is situated in St. Mary's-square.

## CELEBRATED PERSONS NATIVES OF BURY.



AMONGST the many distinguished persons to whom the town of Bury St. Edmund's has had the honour of giving birth, the following appear to be entitled to particular notice:

JOCELIN of the Brackland, from a street so called in this town, where he was born, was a monk here in 1214. He wrote a Chronicle of the Abbey, and the Life of St. Robert, the boy whom the Jews crucified in 1179.

JOHN DE NORWOLD, if not born at Bury was educated there, and at last appointed abbot. He was engaged in the great controversy between Robert Grostest and Pope Innocent IV. Although a voluminous writer, the only work of his now extant is his "Annals of England." He died in the year 1301, and was buried in his conventual church.

RICHARD DE AUNGERVYLE, or Richard de Bury, was born in the year 1281, and educated at Oxford. Having completed his studies, he entered into the order of Benedictines, and was appointed tutor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward the Third. On the accession of that monarch he was appointed cofferer, and successively treasurer of the wardrobe, Archdeacon of Northampton, prebendary of Lincoln, Sarum, and Lichfield, keeper of

the privy seal, Dean of Wells, and in 1333, Bishop of Durham. In 1334 he was made Lord High Chancellor, and in 1336, Treasurer of England. The celebrated Petrarch was one of the luminaries of the age, with whom this learned prelate corresponded. His love of literature induced him to found a public library at Oxford, on the spot where Trinity college now stands. At the period of the dissolution, the books of this fine collection were dispersed. Bishop Aungervyle wrote a book entitled "*Philobiblos*" (a manuscript copy of which is still extant in the Cottonian collection) for the regulation of his library. It is said to have been printed at Oxford in the year 1599. The bishop died in the year 1345, and was buried at Durham.

JOHN EVERSSEN, a monk who died in the year 1336, was an author of considerable celebrity in his day. He excelled in the *Belles Lettres*, was a good poet and orator, and a faithful historian.

ROGER, surnamed the COMPUTIST, who flourished about the year 1360, was distinguished by his learning and monastic virtues. He was prior of the abbey. He wrote "An exposition of all the difficult words throughout the Bible;" "Comments on the Gospel," &c.

HENRY BEDERIC, alias BEDERICKWORTH, an Augustine monk of the fourteenth century, studied at Paris, where he became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and afterwards returned to England, where he was much followed and admired for his eloquent preaching. He wrote several works: "*Commentaries upon the Master of the Sentences*," "A course of Sermons for the whole year," &c., and died about the year 1380.

EDMUND BROMFIELD, eulogised by Leland as one of



the most erudite monks of Bury abbey, is said to have gone through his studies in England, and then to have repaired to Rome, where he was chosen professor, and distinguished by the title of Count Palatine of the University. The pope appointed him to the see of Landaff in the year 1389. He died in 1391, and was buried in his own cathedral.

With the date of the birth of BOSTON DE BURY, a monk who flourished here in the year 1410, we are unacquainted. He was the author of the following works: "Of the Original Progress and Success of Religious Orders, and other Monastical Affairs," "A Catalogue of Ecclesiastical Writers," "The Mirror of Conventuals," "State of his own Monastery," &c. This monk, who appears to have been actuated by a genuine and ardent love of literature, travelled over almost all England to inspect the libraries. Nor was this perambulation undertaken from motives of idle curiosity, or mere selfish gratification. With great labour he compiled an alphabetical catalogue of all the books which the respective libraries contained; and to render it complete, he gave a brief account of each of the authors, with the opinions of his most learned contemporaries respecting their writings, and noted in what library each book was deposited.

JOHN PADDESLEY, the son of Simon Paddesley, of this town, a goldsmith in London, by his wealth and reputation obtained the office of Lord Mayor of that city in 1440.

JOHN OF BURY, so called from his being born in this town, was an Augustinian monk in the abbey of Clare, Doctor of Divinity in Cambridge, and provincial of his order throughout England and Ireland. He was a good

scholar, but a zealous opposer of all the followers of Wickliffe. He flourished about the year 1460.

STEPHEN GARDENER, a celebrated prelate and statesman, born in 1481, was the illegitimate son of Dr. Woodville, Bishop of Salisbury, and brother to Elizabeth, Queen of Henry the Fourth. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; from thence he went into the family of the Duke of Norfolk, and afterwards into that of Cardinal Wolsey, who made him his secretary. Wolsey recommended him to Henry the Eighth. He had a considerable share in effecting the king's divorce from Catherine of Arragon; and he assisted him in throwing off the papal yoke. For these and other services he was elevated to the see of Winchester; but opposing the reformation in the succeeding year, he was thrown into prison, where he continued several years, till Queen Mary released him, restored him to his bishoprick, and invested him with the office of Lord High Chancellor. He drew up the marriage articles between Queen Mary and Philip the Second of Spain, with the strictest regard to the interests of England. He opposed, but in vain, the coming of Cardinal Pole into the kingdom. He preserved inviolate the privileges of the University of Cambridge, of which he was chancellor, and defeated every scheme for extending the royal prerogative beyond its due limits. He had, however, a principal share in reconciling the English nation to the see of Rome, and he was deeply implicated in the persecution against the Protestants. He died in 1555.

SIR NICHOLAS BACON, whose father was an officer belonging to the abbey, was born at Bury in 1510, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge. From college

he went to study the common laws in the Inns of Court, where he was so great a proficient, that he was first made attorney to the Court of Wards, and from thence raised to be lord keeper of the grand seal to Queen Elizabeth. He died February 20th, 1578, and was buried in the choir of St. Paul's cathedral. His eldest son, Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Redgrave, Knight, was created the first Baronet of England by King James the First. His younger son, Sir Francis Bacon, was, under the reign of the same monarch, created Lord Verulam and Lord Chancellor.

WILLIAM CLAGETT was born in 1646, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1683. He became preacher to the society of Gray's Inn, rector of Farnham-Royal, Bucks, and lecturer of St. Michael Bassishaw, London. He died in 1688. Four volumes of his sermons were published after his death, besides which he wrote some controversial pieces against the Romanists and Dissenters.

NICHOLAS CLAGETT, D. D., brother of the preceding, was born in 1654, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1704. He was preacher of St. Mary's, Bury, and rector of Hitcham, also in Suffolk. He died in 1727. His son Nicholas became bishop of Exeter.

JOHN BATTELY, D. D. born in the year 1647, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He became chaplain to Archbishop Sancroft, who gave him the rectory of Adisham, in Kent, and the archdeaconry of Canterbury. He died in the year 1708. Dr. Battely wrote "*Antiquitates Rutupinæ*," and "*Antiquitates St. Edmundburgi*."

JOHN SUDBURY, D. D., Dean of Durham, in King Charles the Second's reign, was a native of Bury, and gave to it £30 a year in land, for the apprenticing three poor boys every year.

JOHN LYDGATE, commonly called the monk of Bury, though not a native of that town, is here entitled to honourable mention. He was born at the village of Lydgate, in Suffolk, about the year 1380, and having studied at an English university, he travelled into France and Italy, where he acquired a competent knowledge of the languages of those countries, and on his return opened a school in London. At what time he retired to the convent of Bury is uncertain; as is also the period of his death, though it is known that he was living in 1446. He is characterized as an elegant poet, a persuasive rhetorician, an expert mathematician, an acute philosopher, and a tolerable divine. His language is less obsolete than Chaucer's, and his versification far more harmonious. The inscription upon Lydgate's tomb in the conventual church is given in a preceding page. Besides an astonishing number of poems and translations, Lydgate wrote the following works: "The Life and Martyrdom of St. Edmund, King of the East Angles;" "The Life of St. Fremund, cousin to St. Edmund;" "A Poem concerning the Banner and Standard of St. Edmund;" "A Ballad Royal of Invocation to St. Edmund, at the instance of King Henry the Sixth." In the Rev. Mr. Yates's "History of Bury" is an engraving from Lydgate's curious illuminated MS. of the Life, &c. of St. Edmund, presented by William Curtis, the abbot of Bury, to Henry the Sixth, seated on his throne. The subject is the royal martyr's head and the wolf.

## APPENDIX, No. I.



*Commemoration List of Benefactors to the Guildhall Feoffment, to the Corporation, the Royal School of Edward the Sixth, the Charity Schools, and the Inhabitants of the Borough of Bury St. Edmund's.*

## GUILDHALL FEOFFMENT.

JOHN or JANKIN SMITH, Esq. A. D. 1470, gave lands in Bury, Barton, Rougham, Nowton, and elsewhere, for the celebrating of his anniversary, and for the use of the alderman, burgesses, commonalty, and poor of Bury.

Mrs. MARGARET ODEHAM, A. D. 1474, gave divers houses and lands in Bury and elsewhere, to pay taxes, tollages, &c. for the help of the poor inhabitants, and of the prisoners in the gaol.

JOHN FRENZE, A. D. 1494, gave the land belonging to the spital-house in Risbygate-street for the benefit of the poor.

ADAM NEWHAM, . . .	A. D. 1496,	} Gave certain lands for the relief of the poor.
WILLIAM and ELLEN FISH, . . .	1499,	
CATHERINE CAGE, . . .	1557,	

JOHN SALTER, 1503, gave lands for the same purpose, and also for the reparation of the churches.

WILLIAM TASSELL, Esq. 1558, gave certain messuages and lands for the maintenance of the ministers, for the reparation of the churches, for taxes, the setting forth of soldiers, and other purposes, according to the will of John Smith, Esq.

Mr. THOMAS BRIGHT, the elder, alderman, 1587, gave a portion of tithes, payable out of Brookhall Manor, in Foxearth, in the county of Essex, for the yearly payment of 40s. for the reparation of the churches; 40s. for the relief of the poor; 20s. for the prisoners in the gaol; and the residue for such good uses as the feoffees should think fit. He gave also 300*l.* to continue in stock for ever, for the relief of the poor.

EDMUND JERMYN, Esq. 1571, gave an annuity of 40*l.* issuing out of the Manor of Forksey, in Lincolnshire, for the use of the poor.

THOMAS BADBY, Esq. 1578, gave the shire-house (with a piece of ground adjoining) for the assizes and sessions to be held therein; likewise a rent-charge of 6*l.* per annum upon two tenements in Schoolhall-street, to two poor men and one poor woman in each parish.

Mr. JAMES BAXTER, A. D. 1612, gave an acre of land, in Spinton Mill Field, towards keeping in repair the library in St. James's church.

PETER KEMBOLD gave 100*l.* for the purchase of land, the profit thereof to be given to the poor of the east and north wards.

The LADY KITSON, 1625, gave a rent-charge of 10*l.* per annum, issuing out of the Manor of Lackford, for the relief of ancient impotent people, with food, firing, clothing, or otherwise.

Mr. THOMAS BRIGHT (eldest son of the before-named Thomas Bright,) 1625, gave his houses in the Neat-market, out of the rents of which 5*l.* are yearly to be laid out in the putting out four poor children of St. Mary's parish, and taken out of the workhouse; 40s. for repairing the churches, and 20s. for the prisoners in the gaol.

Mr. PETER LING, a burgess, gave two houses in the Short Brackland, and one house in the Westgate-street, towards clothing the poor.

EDWARD DARBY, gent. 1634, gave land in Canewden, in Essex, for the catechising of the poor in St. James's parish, for giving to each a loaf of wheaten bread, and for remunerating the minister.

Mr. JOHN SHARP, 1631, gave 200*l.*, the interest of which was to be thus applied—20s. to the prisoners in the town gaol, 20s. to the

prisoners in the county gaol, 10s. to the prisoners in the bridewell, 10s. to the poor in the spital-house, and the residue to the poor of the east and north wards.

The LADY CAREY, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bright, gave 100*l.* for the purchasing of lands to the yearly value of 5*l.*, which was to be equally distributed to five poor widows.

Mr. EDWARD BOURNE, alderman, 1637, gave 20*l.* stock to set the poor to work; also a close of ground of about eight acres lying in Hepworth, for the yearly binding out four poor boys, two in each parish; and for one chaldron of coals, or load of wood, to two poor widows residing in the alms-houses which he left.

Mr. FRANCIS PINNER, alderman, 1639, gave some tenements in Whiting-street and elsewhere for charitable uses.

Mr. STEPHEN ASHWELL, a chief burgess, gave 200*l.* to remain in stock, the yearly profits thereof to be employed in clothing the poor.

Mr. WILLIAM DEYNES, of Barrow, gave a rent-charge of 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid yearly to the poor in the spital-house.

Mr. ANTHONY SMITH, alderman, 1654, gave a tenement in the Neat-market for the yearly clothing of six men and six women.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW BROOKSBY gave a tenement in Northgate-street, and two acres of land in Risbygate-field.

MARTHA COBBS, 1697, gave 100*l.* for the purchase of land, the rent and profits to be equally distributed amongst five poor old widows.

Mr. FRANCIS PINNER, jun., gave 20*l.* to remain in stock towards the maintenance of the market lecture.

Sir ROBERT CLARKE, and MARY, his wife, 1730, gave certain lands for the benefit of the inhabitants.

Mr. RICHARD WALKER, alderman, gave 20*l.* to remain in stock, and also a house in Churchgate-street, for the benefit of the poor.

Sir THOMAS KITSON, Kt. . . . .	} Gave 40 <i>l.</i> each for stock to set the poor to work.
FRANCIS BOLDERO . . . . .	
WILLIAM MARKENT . . . . .	
JOHN BOLDERO . . . . .	
MATHEW LANCASTER, alderman, . . . . .	} Gave 20 <i>l.</i> each for stock to set the poor to work.
JOHN GIBBS, alderman, . . . . .	

ROGER LOWDELL, a burgess, gave 10*l.* for stock to set the poor to work.

The alms-houses (now ninety-eight in number) were given by Edmund King, Margaret Drury, Reynold Church, Thomas Brewse, Thomas Beriffee, John Adams, Bartholomew Brooksby, John Walker, Ann Hawkins, William Barnaby, John Hill, Edward Bourne, Stephen Ashwell, Francis Boldero, and Robert Parker.

The foregoing charities are vested in trustees by a deed of feoffment, which is dated December 28, 1810, and the following are the only surviving ones:—Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Orbell Ray Oakes, Esq., Michael Peter Leheup, Esq., Rev. Henry Hasted, John Symonds, Esq., William Dalton, Esq., Thomas Robinson, Esq., George Brown, Esq., George Moor, Esq.

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### CORPORATION FEOFFMENTS.

KING JAMES the FIRST incorporated this town, and gave the reversion of certain houses, tithes, and glebes.

Sir ROBERT DRURY, Kt., of Hawsted, gave 100*l.* to remain in stock, for a yearly provision of firing for the poor; and also two alms-houses for two poor women of this town, with an annual allowance of 5*l.* each.

J. NONNE, Esq., an assistant justice, gave 100*l.*

Mr. WM. CROPLEY, a chief burgess, gave a rent-charge of 5*l.* 4*s.* to two poor widows, one of each parish.

JOHN EARL OF BRISTOL gave 500*l.* towards the building of the shambles, and for such other uses as the corporation shall think fit.

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### SCHOOL-HALL FEOFFMENTS.

KING EDWARD the SIXTH founded the Free Grammar School, and endowed it with certain lands. He also gave 200*l.* towards the finishing of St. James's church.

Mr. EDWARD HEWER, of London, gave certain houses in Great Botolph's-lane, for the paying of exhibitions to four scholars of the same school, when resident at the University.

JOHN SUDBURY, D. D. and Dean of Durham, gave certain lands in Hefworth, from the rent of which three poor boys were to be



apprenticed every year to masters resident within the borough, and the overplus to be paid to the trustees of the Grammar School, for exhibitions to scholars at the University.

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### SUNDRY BENEFACTIONS.

HOLOFORNES ALLEN, of Barrow, gave a rent-charge of 40s. per annum, and the rent of some lands in Chevington, to be distributed among the poor on the north side of the Risbygate-street.

WILLIAM LAUSE gave the great bell in St. Mary's church.

JOHN PARFREY gave the bell meadow, for ringing the said bell morning and evening; and also 4*l.* per annum towards repairing St. Mary's church.

Mrs. AGATHA BORROWDALE gave a rent-charge of 10s. per annum for the poor in St. Mary's parish.

PENELOPE COUNTESS OF RIVERS, gave a rent-charge of 8*l.* per annum for a sermon to be preached four times in the year against popery.

Mr. JASPER SHARP, an assistant justice, gave the interest of 300*l.* for the catechising of the poor in St. Mary's parish, and the distributing of bread to them in the same manner and proportion as in St. James's.

JOHN CLARKE, Esq. gave a rent-charge of 11*l.* upon a house in Guildhall-street, to be distributed yearly on the 5th of November, to ten poor widows in each parish.

Mrs. DOROTHY CALTHORPE gave 500*l.*, the product thereof to be employed in the apprenticing of boys. Trustees: the alderman for the time being, and the two preachers.

WILLIAM GRANGER gave a rent-charge of 50s.; forty of them to be paid to two poor men in St. Mary's parish, and ten to one poor woman in St. James's.

JOHN SUTTON, Gent. of Staples Inn, London, gave a rent-charge of 32*l.* upon lands lying in Brockley, for the relief of six poor men in this town; to each 4*l.* and a coat of dark-grey cloth.

Mr. EDMUND BRIGHT gave a rent-charge of 4*l.* per annum for the benefit of the poor.

ROGER KEDINGTON, Esq. of Rougham, gave 200*l*. for purchasing land, to be applied for the apprenticing of poor children every two years; a boy from Rougham, and from St. Mary's parish, Bury, alternately.

WILLIAM COOKE, Esq. of Troston, gave two tenements in the Long Brackland, and some copyhold lands of the manor of Hargrave, for the yearly clothing of four poor men; two in each parish.

MR. RECORDER WELD gave 200*l*. towards the rebuilding of St. James's church.

The three MRS. CHAMBERLAINS gave 2000*l*. stock, the profits thereof for the relief of poor aged women, in equal quarterly payments. Trustees: the four town clergy.

JACOB JOHNSON, alderman, gave 30*l*. per annum, to be divided between eight poor men and eight poor women (half of St. James's and half of St. Mary's parish) a coat or gown of dark-blue cloth to each; 6*l*. yearly to bind two boys to trades; 30*s*. for prayers and a sermon on the Feast of Innocents, and the overplus for teaching children to write. Trustees: the alderman and capital burgesses.

MR. JOHN CORDER gave a rent-charge of 2*l*. per annum for bread to the poor.

MR. THOMAS SACHE gave a moiety of the rent of a house at the westgate, for the poor of Bury and Horringer.

DR. JOHN BATTELEY gave an estate at Chevington for the benefit of two poor men of this town, of good lives and characters, and members of the Church of England.

MR. SAMUEL BATTELEY gave the interest of 100*l*. for books, and the instruction of poor children.

MR. THOMAS FLETCHER gave six tenements in Whiting-street, for the teaching of poor boys to read, write, and cipher.

MR. JOHN GIBBON gave a house in the Butter-market for the clothing of poor people in St. James's parish who regularly attend church.

SIR JOHN JAMES gave 1000*l*. 3 per cent. stock, for medicines, &c. for the poor.

THOMAS CRASKE, M. D. gave the interest of 100*l*. for the teaching of boys.

POLEY CLOPTON, M. D. endowed the hospital called Clopton's Hospital, for the comfortable maintenance of decayed housekeepers, three widowers and three widows from each parish.

Mrs. BOWES gave 100*l.* to the charity schools.

ASHLEY PALMER, Esq. gave 50*l.* to the charity schools, 50*l.* to the Sunday school, and 50*l.* to the dispensary.

JOHN SPINK, Esq. Esq. alderman, was a benefactor to the poor.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HALSEY left by her will 200*l.* to the dispensary.

Mrs. ELIZABETH JOHNSTON left 20*l.* to the same.

RICHARD ADAMSON, Esq. left 100*l.* to the charity schools, 100*l.* to the Sunday school, and 100*l.* to the dispensary.

Mrs. MARY LEMAN left 50*l.* to the charity schools, and 50*l.* to the dispensary.

SIMON CUMBERLAND, Esq. left also 50*l.* to the dispensary.

Mrs. JANE ARMIGER left the like sum for the same purpose.

## WEST SUFFOLK HOSPITAL.



THIS excellent institution is situated upon an elevated site out of the Westgate Street; the building was formerly a military depot, erected during the late war as a store for the reception of ten thousand stand of arms, besides a considerable quantity of gunpowder, &c. When this and other buildings of a similar nature were sold by Government in the year 1826, it was purchased for the purposes of an hospital, and with the additions made, offers sufficient accommodation for fifty in-patients, with separate apartments for the matron, surgeon, and others connected with the establishment.

The annual reports which are published shew the progressive usefulness and important blessings which it has been the means of conferring on those who, in time of need and affliction, have sought its alleviating comforts. Since its establishment, 8953 persons have been admitted, many of them labouring under acute diseases—a large proportion were greatly relieved, and a larger still restored in health and thankfulness to their families and stations in society.

The funded and other property already invested, arising from surplus income, legacies, and gifts, is as follows:

In the 3 per cent. Consols .....	£3250	0	0
3½ per cent. Reduced .....	2127	15	4
New 3½ per cent. Annuities .....	7700	0	0
Bonds.....	1800	0	0

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£14,877 15 4

## THE LAST YEAR'S INCOME.

By annual subscriptions.....	£1006	1	6
.. dividends .....	358	6	0
.. benefactions .....	203	19	0
.. charity boxes.....	17	13	4
	<hr/>		
	£1585	19	10

## THE DISBURSEMENTS.

House expenses.....	£975	10	10
.. repairs .....	82	4	3
.. furniture .....	65	9	5
.. dispensary .....	247	16	0
Salaries and wages.....	215	15	9
Printing, postages, &c.....	29	4	4
	<hr/>		
	£1616	0	7

The actual amount of the subscriptions and dividends being only £1364 7s. 6d., the expenses beyond that sum were met by benefactions; and until the capital is increased, the hospital must in some degree depend upon contingencies. The appeal to the public is so properly and forcibly made in the last year's statement, that its concluding remarks are here given :

“The committee cannot conclude their report without again endeavouring to impress the necessity of supporting an institution, having for its object the alleviation of those maladies to which we all are subject, and know not how soon we may in ourselves experience—having already been the means of effecting it to so great an extent, and wishing to receive within its walls all who plead the kindred of misfortune or cry for help. They would by no means urge its patronage to the *exclusion*, or at the expense of any other similar establishment, or of any of those benevolent institutions for which this charitable country is so noted; but they would earnestly entreat a share in the bounties of those on whom more especially it might seem to have a claim, and the supplying of which would ‘not make them poor,’ but others ‘rich indeed.’ While by the passing of laws tending to promote the benefit of the poor, *their permanent benefit*, as well as that of society at large, may (it is hoped and believed) be advanced, it is probable that a larger number than before of those

who are too industrious or too independent to ask for parochial relief, may in consequence seek to be admitted, and deserve to be so, and a plea for additional support might on this ground be preferred; upon the simple merits, however, of the institution might its cause rest. *All* must agree in the necessity, and might unite in the promoting of it; and the committee entrust it with confidence, under the Divine blessing, to that kind and Christian 'charity' which has already been exerted on its behalf, and which, they are persuaded, will 'never fail.'

*General list of Patients since the opening of the Hospital.*

	In-patients admitted.	Out-patients admitted.	Total admitted.	Patients cured.
1826	116	316	432	261
1827	162	425	587	306
1828	203	452	655	317
1829	273	453	726	366
1830	278	692	990	692
1831	316	770	1086	804
1832	318	883	1201	858
1833	326	717	1043	762
1834	306	723	1029	745
1835	324	880	1204	836
Total number during 10 years.			8953	5947

The following is extracted from the list of benefactions, &c.:—

The Duke of Norfolk.....	£161	5	0
The Duke of Grafton.....	196	5	0
Marquis of Bristol.....	1196	5	0
Earl of Euston .....	148	5	0
Sir W. Parker, Bart.....	536	0	0
Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.....	120	0	0
Dr. Goodwyn, of Framlingham .....	900	0	0
James Oakes, Esq.....	205	0	0
O. R. Oakes, Esq.....	350	0	0
Mrs. Palmer, of Bury .....	190	0	0
Miss Newson, of Bury .....	177	8	0
Sir Miles Nightingale, Bart.....	150	0	0
Rev. D. Pettward, of Onehouse .....	540	0	0
E. Holland, Esq. of Benhall .....	179	18	0
The produce of a Bazaar in 1827.....	1000	0	0
Ditto ditto 1830.....	1448	7	0
Ditto ditto 1833.....	1271	11	0

It has for a length of time been in contemplation to establish a Fever Ward; but as the present income of the institution is barely adequate to its outgoings, the accomplishment of such a design depends upon the progress of the donations which have been set on foot to make permanent the support of so desirable an object. The sums already given towards it, and the dividends arising therefrom, amount to about 2200*l*.

In the operating room of the hospital is a small but valuable collection of morbid specimens—the commencement of a pathological museum; which, however, has hitherto been chiefly remarkable for its possession of the skeleton of the notorious William Corder, the murderer of Maria Martin. The skeleton was prepared with much skill and accuracy by Mr. John Dalton, one of the surgeons of the establishment. In the same case with the skeleton are preserved the pistols and sword with which the murderous deed was effected.

The hospital contains also a library of valuable medical works, for which it is chiefly indebted to the liberality of Thomas Smith, Esq. M. D., the first physician appointed to the institution; and to the Rev. James Norgate.

The present Officers of the establishment are—

PHYSICIANS.—Francis George Probart, M. D., William Joseph Bayne, M. D.

CONSULTING SURGEON.—J. Mullis, Esq.

SURGEONS.—Charles Smith, Esq., John Dalton, jun., Esq., George Creed, Esq.

HOUSE SURGEON AND APOTHECARY.—Mr. William Ward.

MATRON.—Mrs. Woodroffe.

Benefactors of twenty guineas are life governors, and may recommend in every year one in-patient and two out-patients.

Annual subscribers of 2*l*. 2*s*. may recommend the same number, and are governors during payment; but no benefactor or subscriber to any amount can have more than one in-patient *at a time*.

Benefactors of 10*l*. 10*s*., or annual subscribers of 1*l*. 1*s*., may recommend *four out-patients*; benefactors of 5*l*. 5*s*., or subscribers of half-a-guinea, *two out-patients* every year.

In-patients must be at the hospital by eleven o'clock on a TUESDAY morning; out-patients are received on MONDAY at the same hour.

## APPENDIX, No. II.



## ABBOTS OF THE MONASTERY.

1. Uvius, otherwise Wyus, Prior of Hulm, made the first Abbot of Bury, by Canute, A. D. 1020, and died in 1044.

2. Leofstanus succeeded him, and died 1065.

3. Baldwinus, otherwise Baldwin, was his successor, having been abbot thirty-two years; died 1097.

4. Robert, son of Hugh, Earl of Chester, after a vacancy of three years, was next appointed abbot, but shortly after degraded in 1102.

5. Robert, Prior of Westminster, after another vacancy of five years, succeeded him, and died in 1112.

6. Aldoldus, native of Jerusalem, and a monk of Beccles, was his successor, and died 1119.

7. Anselm, nephew of Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, was chosen Bishop of London in 1138; but not being accepted there, continued abbot here to his death, which happened 1148.

8. Ordingus, his successor, was abbot eight years, and died 1156.

9. Hugh, Prior of Westminster, obtained this abbacy after him, and died 1180.

10. Sampson de Botington held the abbacy thirty-one years, and died 1211.

11. Hugh the Second, of Northwold, in Norfolk, after a vacancy of two years, was invested with the abbacy, from whence he was translated to the bishoprick of Ely in 1228.

12. Richard, Abbot of Burton, in Staffordshire, was placed in his room. He died 1234.



13. Henry succeeded him, and was abbot about fifteen years, dying in 1248.

14. Edmund de Walpoole was elected the same year, and died 1256.

15. Simon de Lutine, or Luton, or Luyton, succeeded after a short vacancy, and died in the twenty-third year of his abbacy, 1279.

16. John de Norwold was his successor, and died 1301.

17. Thomas Tottington was the next abbot, and died 1312.

18. Richard de Draughton was abbot after him, dying 1335.

19. William de Bernham succeeded him, and died 1361.

20. Henry de Hunstanton was chosen, but died before his confirmation, whereupon

21. John de Brinkele became abbot, and died 1379.

22. John de Tinmouth appointed 1384, and died in 1390.

23. William Cratfield succeeded him; but from indisposition in 1414, the business of the abbacy was done by deputation, and the Monasticon says he resigned four years before his death, which happened in 1418.

24. William Exeter was the next elected, and died in 1429.

25. William Curteys succeeded him, and is supposed to have died in 1445.

26. William Babington appears to have been abbot in 1447, again in 1453.

27. John Boon, or Bohun was the next abbot, and died in 1469.

28. Robert Coote, sometimes called De Ixworth, was abbot in 1470, and again in 1473.

29. Richard Hengham was elected on the death of Robert of Ixworth, and died in 1479.

30. Robert Rattlesden was his successor.

31. William Codenham appears to have been abbot in 1497, and again in 1508.

32. William Buntynge was abbot in 1511.

33. John Reeve, alias Melford, was elected in 1514, and resigned the abbey on the 4th of November, 1539, to King Henry the Eighth.

## APPENDIX, No. III.



HAVING noticed the public Free School at page 99, the following list of the head-masters, from the foundation, with some of the eminent scholars educated under them, is subjoined:

## HEAD-MASTERS.

- In 1562. Philip Mandeville.  
 1583. John Wright, M. A.  
 1596. Edmund Cotte.  
 1606. John Dickenson.  
 1637. Edward Francis.  
 1646. Jeremy Welly.  
 1647. Thomas Lye.  
 1647. Thomas Stephens, D. D., author of the Notes on Statius's "Sylvæ."  
 1663. Edward Leedes. He was the author of several approved school-books, and was master forty-four years.  
 1707. John Randal.  
 1715. Arthur Kynesman.  
 1745. Robert Garnham.  
 1767. Lawrence Wright.  
 1776. Philip Laurents.  
 1788. Michael Thomas Becher, M. A.  
 1809. Benjamin Heath Malkin, LL.D.  
 1826. John Edwards, M. A.

## EMINENT MEN EDUCATED AT BURY.

- In 1633. William Sancroft, D. D., Archbishop of Canterbury,  
In Stephens's Mastership, the Lord Keeper North,  
William Clagett, D. D., John Covel, D. D., Master of  
Christ college, Cambridge, and John North, D. D.,  
Master of Trinity college, Cambridge.
1670. Nicholas Clagett, D. D., a Greek scholar of considerable  
eminence, under Mr. Leedes.
1733. Brocket, Gray's predecessor as Professor of Modern  
History at Cambridge.  
Christopher Anstey, author of "The New Bath Guide."
1738. John Symonds, LL.D., Professor of Modern History,  
Recorder of Bury, and a Governor.
1739. Richard Cumberland, the dramatic and miscellaneous  
writer.
1740. The Bishop of Bangor.—Most of the Fitzroys.—Lord  
Middleton.
1741. Charles Collignon, M. D., Professor of Anatomy at Cam-  
bridge.
1747. The late Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Bart., formerly  
member for the county of Suffolk.  
His brother, Henry Bunbury, Esq., the celebrated  
caricaturist.
1748. Dr. Thurlow, Bishop of Lincoln and Dean of St. Paul's,  
and afterwards Bishop of Durham.
1750. The Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart., author of the Anti-  
quities of Hawsted.  
Dr. Prettyman Tomline, late Bishop of Winchester.  
General Lee, one of the imputed authors of "Junius."

The Rev. Charles Blomfield, Editor of *Æschylus*, now Bishop of London.

Also his brother, the late Rev. Edward Blomfield.

The Rev. John Jelliand Brundish, of Caius college, A. B. 1773, A. M., 1776, Benjamin Brundish, M. B. 1775—two very eminent scholars, and sons of the Rev. Mr. Brundish, of Bury; rector of Little Cressingham and Didlinton, in Norfolk.

In the list of the schools from which pupils have been sent, who have obtained public classical prizes in the University of Cambridge, the predominant number of prizes obtained by the prizemen sent from St. Edmund's Bury, are there recorded with ample honour to this eminent school.

## APPENDIX, No. IV.

MEMBERS FOR THE BOROUGH OF  
ST. EDMUND'S BURY.

*St. Edmund's Bury did not send Members to Parliament before*

*12 James the First.*

KINGS' REIGNS. A. D.	NAMES OF THE MEMBERS.
13 James I. 1614	Sir Thomas Jermyn, Robert Crane.
19 James I. 1621	Sir Thomas Jermyn, John Woodford.
21 James I. 1623	Sir Thomas Jermyn, Anthony Crofts, Esq
1 Charles I. 1625	Sir Thomas Jermyn, Sir Wm. Spring.
2d Parl. ditto	— Sir Thomas Jermyn, Emanuel Gifford.
3 Charles I. 1628	Sir Thomas Jermyn, Sir William Hervey.
15 Charles I. 1640	Sir Thomas Jermyn, John Godbold.
16 Charles I. 1640	Thomas Jermyn, Esq., Sir W. Spring, and in his place Sir Thomas Barnardiston.
Cromwell.	1654 Samuel Moody, John Clark, Esqrs.
	1656 Samuel Moody, John Clark, Esqrs.
	1659 John Clark, Thomas Chaplin, Esqrs.
	1660 Sir Henry Crofts, Sir John Duncombe.
14 Charles II. 1661	Sir Henry Poley, Sir John Duncombe.—In the place of Poley, Sir John Duncombe; and of Sir John, Sir William Duncombe.
32 Charles II. 1679	Sir Thomas Hervey, Thomas Jermyn.
34 Charles II. 1681	Sir Thomas Hervey, Thomas Jermyn.

KINGS' REIGNS. A. D.	NAMES OF THE MEMBERS.
1 James II. 1685	Sir Thomas Hervey, William Crofts.
4 James II. 1688	Sir Robert Davers, Bart. Sir T. Hervey, Knt.
2 Wm. & M. 1690	Sir Robert Davers, Henry Goldwell.—In the place of Goldwell, dead, John Hervey.
8 Wm. III. 1695	Sir Robert Davers, John Hervey.
11 Wm. III. 1698	Sir Robert Davers, John Hervey.
13 Wm. III. 1701	Sir Robert Davers, John Hervey.
14 Wm. III. 1701	John Hervey, Sir Thomas Felton, Bart.
1 Anne 1702	John Hervey, Sir Thos. Felton.—In the room of Hervey, made a peer, Sir R. Davers.
4 Anne 1705	Sir Thos. Felton, Sir Robt. Davers.—In room of Davers, who waved, Awberry Porter.
6 Anne 1707	Sir Thomas Felton, Awberry Porter.
7 Anne 1708	Awberry Porter, Sir Thomas Felton.—In room of Felton, dead, Joseph Weld, serjeant at law.
9 Anne 1710	Joseph Weld, Awberry Porter.—In the room of Weld, dead, Samuel Batteley.
13 Anne 1713	Carr Hervey, Awberry Porter.
1 Geo. I. 1714	Carr Hervey, Awberry Porter.—In the room of Porter, dead, J. Reynolds, serjeant at law.
8 Geo. I. 1722	James Reynolds, Sir Jermyn Davers, Bart.—In the room of Reynolds, made a judge, John Lord Hervey.
1 Geo. II. 1727	John Lord Hervey, Thomas Norton.—In the room of Lord Hervey, created a peer, Thomas Hervey.
7 Geo. II. 1734	Thomas Hervey, Thomas Norton.
15 Geo. II. 1741	Thomas Hervey, Thomas Norton.
21 Geo. II. 1747	Lord Petersham, Felton Hervey.
27 Geo. II. 1754	Lord Petersham, Felton Hervey.
1 Geo. III. 1761	Lord Charles Fitzroy, William Hervey.
8 Geo. III. 1768	Lord Chas. Fitzroy, Augustus John Hervey.
15 Geo. III. 1774	Augustus John Hervey, Sir C. Davers, Bart. Hon. H. S. Conway, in lieu of Hervey, successor to the Earldom of Bristol, 1775.

KINGS' REIGNS. A. D.	NAMES OF THE MEMBERS.
21 Geo. III. 1780	Hon. H. S. Conway, Sir C. Davers.
24 Geo. III. 1784	G. Ferdinand Fitzroy, Sir C. Davers, Bart.
31 Geo. III. 1790	Lord C. Fitzroy, Sir C. Davers, Bart.
36 Geo. III. 1796	Sir C. Davers, Lord F. Hervey.
42 Geo. III. 1802	Lord C. Fitzroy, Lord F. Hervey. Lord Templetown, in lieu of Lord Hervey, created a peer, 1803.
47 Geo. III. 1806	Lord C. Fitzroy, Lord Templetown.
48 Geo. III. 1807	Lord C. Fitzroy, Lord Templetown.
53 Geo. III. 1812	Lord C. Fitzroy, F. T. H. Foster, Esq.
59 Geo. III. 1818	Lord Euston, A. P. Upton, Esq.
1 Geo. IV. 1820	Lord John Fitzroy, A. P. Upton, Esq.
7 Geo. IV. 1826	Earl Euston, Lord Hervey.
1 Wm. IV. 1830	Earl Euston, Earl Jermyn.
2 Wm. IV. 1831	Earl Jermyn, Lt.-Colonel Charles Augustus Fitzroy.
4 Wm. IV. 1833	Lord Charles Fitzroy, Earl Jermyn.
6 Wm. IV. 1835	Earl Jermyn, Lord Charles Fitzroy.

## APPENDIX, No. V.

## LIST OF ALDERMEN SINCE 1760.

1761 W. Allen, Esq.	1787 G. Pretymen, Esq.
1762 S. Harrison, Esq.	1788 R. Hasted, Esq.
1763 P. Rogers, Esq.	1789 Sir Thos. Cullum, Bart.
1764 Thomas Complin, Esq.	1790 J. Spink, Esq.
1765 W. Robards, Esq.	1791 James Mathew, Esq.
1766 O. Ray, Esq.	1792 M. Wright, Esq.
1767 N. Ward, Esq.	1793 Sir Thos. Cullum, Bart.
1768 P. Hart, Esq.	1794 H. W. Barwick, Esq.
1769 J. Mills, Esq.	1795 J. Maulkin, Esq.
1770 W. Wright, Esq.	1796 P. Chambers, Esq.
1771 James Oakes, Esq.	1797 J. Fairfax, Esq.
1772 R. Norman, Esq.	1798 J. Cooke, who died in his office, and was succeeded by J. Oakes, Esq.
1773 G. Pretymen, Esq.	1799 B. Green, Esq.
1774 S. Hustler, Esq.	1800 O. R. Oakes, Esq.
1775 P. Hart, Esq.	1801 L. Oliver, Esq.
1776 J. Mills, Esq.	1802 James Oakes, Esq.
1777 J. Maulkin, Esq.	1803 R. Sturgeon, Esq.
1778 R. Hasted, Esq.	1804 M. Wright, who died, and was succeeded by H. W. Barwick, Esq.
1779 T. Johnson, Esq.	1805 R. Maulkin, Esq.
1780 Thomas Cullum, Esq.	1806 A. Jenkin, died, and was succeeded by Sir Thos. Cullum, Bart.
1781 J. Spink, Esq.	
1782 J. Mathew, Esq.	
1783 M. Wright, Esq.	
1784 M. T. Cocksedge, Esq.	
1785 J. Oakes, Esq.	
1786 J. Garnham, Esq.	



1807 C. Blomfield, Esq.	1821 O. R. Oakes, Esq.
1808 Thomas Foster, Esq.	1822 P. J. Case, Esq.
1809 J. Mathew, Esq.	1823 J. Thompson, Esq.
1810 James Oakes, Esq.	1824 J. Borton, Esq.
1811 P. J. Case, Esq.	1825 T. Clay, Esq.
1812 O. R. Oakes, Esq.	1826 J. Orbell, Esq.
1813 P. Chambers, Esq.	1827 C. Blomfield, Esq.
1814 C. Blomfield, Esq.	1828 J. P. Cullum, Esq.
1815 Thomas Foster, Esq.	1829 H. Oakes, Esq.
1816 P. J. Case, Esq.	1830 J. Boldero, Esq.
1817 O. R. Oakes, Esq.	1831 R. M. Carss, Esq.
1818 James Borton, Esq.	1832 A. Gall, Esq.
1819 Thomas Clay, Esq.	1833 J. Deck, Esq.
1820 W. Beales, died, and was succeeded by C. Blom- field, Esq.	1834 E. Mower, Esq. 1835 A. Gall, Esq.

The following are the Town Council, chosen under the Municipal Act, December 26, 1835:

MAYOR.—F. K. Eagle, Esq.

ALDERMEN.

East Ward.—Messrs. Leech and Braddock.

North Ward.—Messrs. Eagle and Pace.

West Ward.—Messrs. Portway and Creed.

COUNCILLORS.

Messrs. Merest, Robinson, Maulkin, Le Grice, Gedge, Harvey, Young, Barker, Ridley, Limmer, Newby, Watson, Waller, Samuel Adams, Samuel Ridley, John Hunter, William Major, and Thomas Golding.

TOWN CLERK.—T. Holmes, Esq.

TREASURER.—Mr. J. Battley.

## COACHES

FROM AND PASSING THROUGH BURY.

To LONDON.—Old Angel, from the Angel Inn, every morning at nine, to the Green Dragon, Bishopsgate-street, Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, and Spread Eagle, Piccadilly; returns every evening at six.—Marquis Cornwallis, from the Suffolk Hotel, daily at half-past nine, to Golding Cross, Charing Cross; returns at five. The Union, from the Bell Hotel and Suffolk Hotel alternately, to the Bull and Mouth, and Charing Cross, at two; returns at ten, P. M. The Phenomena, each day at eleven, from the Six Bells and Suffolk Hotel alternately, to the Bull, Aldgate; and returns every day at three, arriving at Norwich at eight.—The Times, from the Angel, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street; returns the following days at half-past two to Norwich.

To YARMOUTH.—The Hope, from the Angel, every day in summer, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in winter, at half-past one; returns at two.

To NORWICH.—The Tally-Ho, from the Bell, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, at eight, and Saturdays, at six o'clock; returns same day at nine, P. M.

To CAMBRIDGE, from the One Bell, every morning at a quarter before eleven.—Ipswich to Cambridge, every day, (Sunday excepted,) from the Angel, to the Hoop Hotel, Cambridge, at half-past two; and to the White Horse, Ipswich, at two o'clock.

The London Mail arrives from Norwich at half-past nine, P. M., and goes out at ten; returns at half-past four, A. M.—Yarmouth Mail Cart every morning at five; returns at nine, P. M.—Ipswich Mail Cart at five; returns at half-past eight, P. M.—Sudbury and Essex at five, P. M.; returns at half-past nine, A. M. The Post Office closes for London letters at half-past eight in the evening; and for Sudbury at a quarter before five in the afternoon.

## WAGGONS

FROM BURY TO LONDON.

Sykes and Cook's, from the Castle, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at nine o'clock, to the New Catherine Wheel, Bishopsgate-street, London, and returns every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday mornings, at eleven o'clock.—Newdick and Co.'s from 15, Long Brackland, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons, to India Arms, 44, Lime-street, London, and returns Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; also to Norwich every Monday and Thursday at nine, and returns Tuesday and Friday.—To Ipswich, Garrod's every Wednesday and Saturday, from the Woolpack; returns the same day.

# ROUTES FROM BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

## TO LONDON, BY SUDBURY.

TOWNS.	M.
Sudbury .....	16
Bocking .....	15
Chelmsford .....	12
Ingatstone .....	6
Brentwood .....	5
Romford .....	6
London .....	12

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## TO LONDON, BY NEWMARKET.

Newmarket .....	14
Bournbridge .....	12
Chesterford .....	4
Hockerill .....	15
Harlow .....	7
Epping .....	6
Woodford .....	9
London .....	8

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## TO NORWICH, BY THETFORD.

Thetford .....	12
Attleborough .....	15
Wymondham .....	6
Norwich .....	9

42

Aylsham .....	11
Cromer .....	11

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## TO NORWICH AND YARMOUTH, BY SCOLE.

Lxworth .....	7
Botesdale .....	9
Scole .....	6
Stratton .....	10
Norwich .....	10

42

Acle .....	10
Yarmouth .....	12

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## TO LYNN:

Thetford .....	12
Brandon .....	6
Stoke Ferry .....	10
Lynn .....	14

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By going to Brandon, through  
Culford, the distance is only  
forty miles.

## TO ALDBOROUGH AND THE SUFFOLK COAST.

TOWNS.	M.
Stowmarket .....	14
Ipswich .....	12
Woodbridge .....	8
Wickham-market .....	4
Aldbrough .....	11

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## TO HARWICH AND WALTON.

Lavenham .....	10
Hadleigh .....	10
Manningtree .....	12
Harwich .....	11

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## TO YARMOUTH.

Scole .....	22
Harleston .....	7
Bungay .....	8
Beccles .....	8
Lowestoft .....	10
Yarmouth .....	15

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## TO OXFORD.

Cambridge .....	27
St. Neot's .....	17
Eaton Soker .....	2
Bedford .....	12
Olney .....	12
Newport Pagnel .....	5
Stoney Stratford .....	6
Buckingham .....	9
Bicester .....	7
Oxford .....	13

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## TO BIRMINGHAM.

Cambridge .....	27
St. Neot's .....	17
Eaton Soker .....	2
Bedford .....	12
Northampton .....	22
Daventry .....	12
Southam .....	10
Leamington .....	8
Warwick .....	2
Knowle .....	10
Birmingham .....	10

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FINIS.







